

LANGUAGE  
Living Up the Chain

The Global Newspaper  
Printed Simultaneously  
in Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong, Singapore,  
The Hague and Marseille

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

ZURICH, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1985

Algeria	6.00	Denmark	15.75	France	2.00	Norway	14.60
Australia	20.5	Egypt	15.00	Germany	0.70	Poland	0.70
Belgium	45.85	Finland	4.00	Greece	1.00	Portugal	9.00
Canada	1.10	France	1.00	India	0.50	Romania	0.50
Czechoslovakia	1.10	Italy	1.00	Japan	0.50	Soviet Union	0.50
Denmark	15.75	Japan	0.50	South Korea	0.50	Sweden	1.00
Egypt	15.00	South Korea	0.50	Spain	0.50	Switzerland	1.00
Finland	4.00	Spain	0.50	Sweden	1.00	Taiwan	0.50
France	2.00	Sweden	1.00	Taiwan	0.50	Thailand	0.50
Germany	0.70	Thailand	0.50	Taiwan	0.50	U.S.A.	0.50
Greece	1.00	U.S.A.	0.50	Taiwan	0.50	U.S.A.	0.50
India	0.50	U.S.A.	0.50	Taiwan	0.50	U.S.A.	0.50
Japan	0.50	U.S.A.	0.50	Taiwan	0.50	U.S.A.	0.50
South Korea	0.50	U.S.A.	0.50	Taiwan	0.50	U.S.A.	0.50
Spain	0.50	U.S.A.	0.50	Taiwan	0.50	U.S.A.	0.50
Sweden	1.00	U.S.A.	0.50	Taiwan	0.50	U.S.A.	0.50
Switzerland	1.00	U.S.A.	0.50	Taiwan	0.50	U.S.A.	0.50
Taiwan	0.50	U.S.A.	0.50	Taiwan	0.50	U.S.A.	0.50
Thailand	0.50	U.S.A.	0.50	Taiwan	0.50	U.S.A.	0.50
U.S.A.	0.50	U.S.A.	0.50	Taiwan	0.50	U.S.A.	0.50

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Mubarak, Hussein Visit Iraq Together

**Baghdad** — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan arrived here Monday as the Gulf war intensified. Iraq issued a warning that the Iraqi capital was unsafe if could be attacked at any moment.

Diplomatic sources in Baghdad said the two leaders would hold talks with Iraqi officials on ending the 53-month war, which lately has obliterated border battles and attacks on both capitals and other cities. Mr. Mubarak and the king have been staunch supporters of Iraq.

According to diplomatic sources in Cairo, Mr. Mubarak's visit seals an Egyptian-Iraqi bond that has been building in recent years and points to the emergence of an Arab world. An undisclosed number of Egyptian volunteers have gone to fight alongside the Iraqi Army.

The two Arab leaders boarded Mr. Mubarak's Boeing 707 at Amman's military airfield three hours after the Egyptian president arrived in Jordan for discussions with the king. Cairo radio said the two were greeted on their arrival in Baghdad by the Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein.

Iraq and most other Arab countries ended ties with Egypt because of its 1979 peace treaty with Israel. In September, King Hussein restored diplomatic relations with Egypt and urged other Arab countries, including Iraq, to follow his example.

Jordan's state radio said that Mr. Mubarak, on his one-day visit to Amman, briefed King Hussein on recent talks with President Ronald Reagan and the leaders of Britain, France, Italy and West Germany. It gave no details.

After the two leaders arrived in Baghdad, the Iranian press agency, IRNA, said that the Iraqi capital was "completely unsafe and could be attacked at any moment."

Baghdad was rocked earlier Monday by its third explosion in a week. The blast hit a nearly completed building that diplomats said was to have served as the new Foreign Ministry. It caused panic among street marchers who were celebrating what Iraq reported to be a victory over Iranian forces in the marshlands of southern Iraq.

Iran said it launched a missile at Baghdad near the time of the explosion. Iraqi officials have blamed the previous explosions on Iranian agents in the capital.

Shipping sources reported sighting Iranian planes Monday over the Gulf. Attacks on Sunday by both Iranian and Iraqi planes hit three ships, including two tankers.

Iraq said its planes were in action again Monday against five Iranian towns, hitting Tehran, Hamadan, and Shiraz.

*(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)*



Rashid Karami

## Troops Battle Christian Militiamen in Lebanon

**Beirut** — Lebanese Army troops battled rebellious Christian militiamen Monday in southern Lebanon, radio reports said.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said that the Christian revolt was "driving the nation to annihilation."

Moslem Mourabitoun radio said fighting broke out in the village of al-Baqa overlooking the coastal town of Sidon, 24 miles (38 kilometers) south of Beirut. The radio said its units were fighting Christian militias loyal to Samir Geagea, leader of the revolt against President Amin Gemayel's rapprochement with Syria.

In Damascus, Vice President Hafez Assad said that Syria would support the Lebanese government.

There was no official explanation for the cancellation, but political sources told United Press International that Damascus was siding for Mr. Gemayel to act first in taking a clear stand on the recent developments in the Christian camp.

Syrian forces have moved within a short range of rebel-controlled territory north of Beirut, and Damascus has indicated it would fight support Mr. Gemayel, who is a Christian. Syria has been the major backer of Lebanon's coalition cabinet since its formation April 30, 1984.

Prime Minister Karami, a Moslem, warned that the rebellion threatened to "undermine Lebanon and terminate its existence."

He said in a statement broadcast on Lebanon's state radio that the army was aimed at partitioning Lebanon into mini-states, which might force Mr. Gemayel, 42, to step down.

"If they consolidate their control on the ground, then they will hold the reins of power," Mr. Karami said. "The president then will have to bow to their will or resign."

The mutiny, he said, "will lead to the elimination of Lebanon." It

*(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)*

## U.S. Court Ends Limit On Funds

### Units May Spend Freely in Race For President

**Washington** — Political action committees may spend unlimited amounts of money to support a presidential candidate, the Supreme Court ruled Monday.

By a 7-2 vote, the court ruled that a federal law limiting the spending of any political committee to \$1,000 per candidate violated the constitutionally protected freedom of speech.

Political action committees, known as PACs, are independent organizations dedicated to specific goals that campaign on behalf of candidates who agree with their goals.

The \$1,000 spending limit on PACs was imposed by Congress as part of the reforms enacted following revelations of widespread campaign fund-raising abuses in the Watergate scandal.

Monday's decision came on a lawsuit in which the Democratic Party accused the National Conservative Political Action Committee and the Fund for a Conservative Majority of planning to violate the \$1,000 spending limit. The Federal Election Commission later joined in the accusation.

Both the U.S. district court and the U.S. court of appeals had invalidated the spending limit, and on Monday the high court agreed that the law impermissibly restricted "clearly protected conduct."

Writing for the court's majority, Justice William H. Rehnquist said, "The fact that candidates and elected officials may alter or refrain from their own positions on issues in response to political messages paid for by the PACs can hardly be called corruption, for one of the essential features of democracy is

*(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)*



SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF ERIN — President Reagan and Prime Minister Mulroney of Canada and their wives, Nancy and Mila, and Maureen Forrester, left, the opera singer, took center stage at a gala theatrical evening in Quebec on St. Patrick's Day. The two leaders announced Monday that they had appointed special envoys to examine the acid rain issue. They ended two days of talks at which they announced a 'new partnership.' Page 4.

## Reagan, Citing Soviet Violations, Still Asks Summit

**By David Hoffman**  
*Washington Post Service*

**QUEBEC** — President Ronald Reagan said Monday that the Soviet Union is "now violating" a host of treaties with the West, but the U.S. president reiterated to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada that he is ready for a summit meeting with the new Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The second day of the Reagan-Mulroney meeting here was jammed by a statement from Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger that the United States might station anti-cruise missile defense weapons in Canada, as well as the United States and at sea.

"Some might be here, some might be in the United States, some might be at sea," he said.

Mr. Weinberger's remark, in response to a question on Canadian television, touched off immediate repercussions here because of the sensitivity of Canada to the stationing of U.S. weapons on its soil.

White House officials quickly stated that no such plans for cruise missile defenses are planned and that no decision would be made without Canada's agreement. Joe Clark, Canada's external affairs minister, said, "I have no reason to believe it might be necessary" to station such anti-missile defenses in Canada.

In a speech after two days of talks with Mr. Mulroney, Mr. Reagan said that the Russians "are now violating" the SALT-2 arms limitation accord, the Geneva Convention banning the use of chemical weapons and the anti-ballistic missile treaty. He also accused the Russians of violating the Yalta and Helsinki accords.

Mr. Reagan has made these criticisms previously, but this marked a fresh round of harsh anti-Soviet rhetoric from the president, who has talked in more conciliatory tones in recent months.

He and Mr. Mulroney discussed Mr. Gorbachev, the Geneva arms negotiations and Central American talks, which began Tuesday.

A senior U.S. official, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified, said that Mr. Reagan told Mr. Mulroney of his invitation to Mr. Gorbachev for a possible summit meeting.

"The ball is in their court," Mr. Reagan said, according to the official, who indicated that the Russians had not yet provided much of a response to the invitation.

On an ABC program Sunday, Mr. Shultz was asked whether Mr. Karpov had been menacing at the negotiating table. "Oh, I don't know about that," he said.

But then Mr. Shultz volunteered that Mr. Karpov "did give a public interview yesterday."

"If that kind of performance is to mean that the Soviets approach those negotiations as propaganda opportunities," he said, "then that doesn't bode very well for the negotiations. The negotiations should take place as a private diplomatic effort in which the rules of confidentiality they set up are observed."

*(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)*

## U.S. Gap In Trade Sets Mark

### Current Account Signals Nation Is a Net Debtor

**By Martin Crusinger**  
*The Associated Press*

**WASHINGTON** — The deficit of the broadest measure of U.S. foreign trade widened to a record \$101.6 billion last year, more than double the deficit in 1983, the government reported Monday.

The deficit has been so severe that it was almost certain that early this year the United States became a net debtor for the first time in 71 years, government analysts said.

The United States was last a net debtor in 1914, when Americans owed \$3.7 billion more to foreigners than was owed to them.

The figures released Monday by the Commerce Department revealed that Americans' net investments overseas had dwindled to \$32 billion by the end of the year, down from \$104 billion when 1984 started. Analysts said that this cushion had almost certainly been wiped out by now, although confirmation will not come for three months.

The information on net debt is contained in the current account, which is the broadest measure of U.S. foreign trade. The current account measures not only trade in merchandise but trade in services and investment flows between the United States and other countries.

Although the country has run a trade deficit every year since 1975, income from Americans' foreign investments flowing back into the country has, in most years, been enough to offset the merchandise deficit.

As recently as 1981, the United States had a surplus of \$6.3 billion in its current account. However, the surpluses have since turned into huge deficits. The previous record deficit was \$41.6 billion in 1983.

The \$101.6-billion record set in 1984 came although the trade picture brightened somewhat in the final three months of the year.

The current account deficit for the fourth quarter last year was \$23.7 billion, a shrinking from the \$33.6-billion deficit during the July-September period.

Analysts said the U.S. economic slowdown in the early fall had temporarily dampened Americans' appetite for imports. However, they pointed to the jump in the trade deficit in January as a sign that imports were again surging.

The country's poor trading performance has been blamed, among other things, on the high value of the dollar. A strong dollar makes U.S. exports more expensive and thus harder to sell overseas while attracting a flood of cheaper imports to the United States.

The current account report said that imports rose \$66.5 billion in 1984 to a total of \$327.8 billion while exports rose by only \$20.1 billion, to \$220.3 billion. A surplus of \$17 billion in services and a deficit of almost \$12 billion in foreign-aid payments accounted for the rest of the current account figures.

There was disagreement about how much the United States would be hurt from becoming a net debtor country. Those who argued that the impact was minimal pointed out that the United States was a net debtor from the founding of the country through the 19th century.

Now that U.S. overseas earnings

*(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)*

## In Urging Choice of Gorbachev, Gromyko Eased Generational Change



Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the new Soviet leader, and a senior standing at the side of Konstantin U. Chernenko.

**By Dusko Doder**  
*Washington Post Service*

**MOSCOW** — It is said that it was one of the most eloquent speeches Andrei A. Gromyko ever made. Speaking to members of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee on March 11, without notes, he told them why they should elect Mikhail S. Gorbachev as the Soviet leader.

The veteran foreign minister praised his younger Politburo colleague, his qualities and his political experience.

"Comrades," Mr. Gromyko said, "this man has a nice smile, but he's got iron teeth."

It was the vote of confidence that nobody in the room could match, coming from a man who sat at Stalin's elbow in Yalta and Potsdam, who was a key adviser to all subsequent Kremlin chiefs and who has come to symbolize, at least in the party's eyes, the last visible link of continuity for more than 40 years.

After Mr. Gromyko ended his speech, another Politburo member, Dinmukhammad A. Kunayev, asked for the floor. Mr. Kunayev, an associate of Leonid I. Brezhnev, has come to be regarded by younger Soviet generations as merely another intransigent member of the old guard. He was deputy prime minister of the republic of Kazakhstan when Mr. Gorbachev was 11 years old.

"You should not think I am saying this because I'm speaking second," Mr. Kunayev said, according to an authoritative account, "but I want to tell you that the 800,000 Communists of Kazakhstan want this man."

Generational change, after two quick Kren-

lin transitions and the paralysis of Brezhnev's last year in power, was formalized when Mr. Gorbachev, 54, was elected general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party.

The actual selection of Mr. Gorbachev for the post was made on the night of March 10, three hours after the death of Konstantin U. Chernenko. Again Mr. Gromyko, speaking first at a

'Comrades,' Gromyko said, 'this man has a nice smile, but he's got iron teeth.'

meeting of the leaders, immediately proposed Mr. Gorbachev to be chairman of the funeral commission. The proposal was endorsed.

Only Moscow-based members of the Politburo, alternate members and secretaries of the Central Committee were present at that meeting.

But the transfer of power was so smooth and quick as to indicate that Mr. Gorbachev as heir apparent had long ago been agreed upon to move into the top slot once Mr. Chernenko left the political stage.

Indeed, all three power transitions during the past two and a half years seemed to have been based on relatively coherent and consistent processes in contrast with the Kremlin intrigues and power struggles that marked past leadership changes.

In the last months of Brezhnev's life, when distinct factions were clearly jockeying for positions, it was said that the ruling elite had come to believe that it was mandatory to devise a mechanism for orderly succession.

By all indications, the current system was established during the course of struggle between Mr. Chernenko and Yuri V. Andropov in the fall of 1982. Mr. Chernenko, a Brezhnev protégé, was defeated in the struggle, but he was given the post of party secretary in charge of ideology, the second position in the party hierarchy.

Andropov held the second spot at the time of Brezhnev's death and was elected to succeed him. When Andropov died in February 1984, Mr. Chernenko moved from the second spot to become leader while Mr. Gorbachev, an Andropov protégé, was given the second spot. When Mr. Chernenko died, Mr. Gorbachev moved to the top spot, but it is not clear yet who will be party secretary in charge of ideology.

There was speculation here that the job would go to Viktor V. Grishin, 70, the party boss of Moscow and a member of the old guard.

All that can be said about the latest transfer of power is that the system has demonstrated more maturity, resilience and flexibility than many thought it had.

It is too early to expect any specific indication of the kind of policies Mr. Gorbachev intends to pursue and the sort of coalition he intends to build. But his interests seem to focus primarily on domestic issues, and he clearly signaled that

*(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)*

## Advocates for the Aging Mount Campaign Against Mandatory Retirement

**By Irvin Molotsky**  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — In Congress, in the courts and before federal agencies, advocates for the elderly are mounting a campaign against laws that permit employers to set mandatory retirement ages.

"It is very important as a matter of principle," said David M. Cernier, a lobbyist for the American Association of Retired Persons, which opposes mandatory retirement ages. "Otherwise, you are saying that anyone over 70 is not competent to work. The real question should be whether the person can do the job."

Representative Claude D. Pepper, Democrat of Florida, who is 84 years old, has reintroduced his bill outlawing mandatory retirement. Noting that Mr. Pepper, a U.S. senator from 1937 to 1951, did not enter the House of Representatives until he was 62, his press aide, Rochelle Jones, says, "He feels that if he had been forced to retire in three years at 65, or later at 70, he wouldn't have accomplished most of his major achievements."

Business groups, including the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, and many colleges and universities favor keeping the current law, which permits nonfederal institutions and companies to establish a mandatory retirement age

of 65 for executives and 70 for other workers.

The law forbids the federal government to establish a mandatory retirement age for its own employees.

Mark A. de Bernardo, manager of labor law for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said that removal of an employer's right to require retirement actually would hurt older workers because "it would subject them to much more rigorous performance reviews."

"Instead of a set and dignified retirement age, you would have employers, in effect, forced to fire older workers," Mr. de Bernardo said. "They would have to show that age has taken its effect and fire them for failure to perform their duties. It is difficult to subject longtime workers to that treatment."

Opponents of mandatory retirement contend that older workers frequently are more efficient and could contribute much to a company's profitability.

David Gamse, head of the older worker department at the American Association of Retired Persons, said for example that McDonald's Corp., a major employer of teenage workers, had had good results from hiring the elderly.

"McDonald's is now recruiting older people because they are a tremendous role model," Mr.



Representative Claude Pepper, center left, talks about the issue of age with George Sheldon, who is also a Democrat, at a gathering of elderly people in Florida.

mandatory retirement for most workers. But the Heinz bill would include a provision that would extend for 15 years the provision allowing colleges and universities to require retirement of professors at 70.

Mr. Pepper's aide, Miss Jones, said the congressman did not accept the colleges' argument that they had to have the right to retire older professors.

"If you have an exciting, competent professor who is 71, why should his job be turned over to someone who is 35 just because of his age?" she said.

Mr. Gamse said that the American Association of Retired Persons was mounting a broad campaign to remove mandatory retirement.

Age discrimination has already become the largest category of cases handled by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, surpassing race and sex discrimination charges. There were 9,500 age discrimination charges filed in 1981; the number jumped to 18,000 in 1983.

The prospects in Congress are uncertain, but there have been court and agency decisions favorable to the abolition of mandatory retirement.

Union Carbide Corp.'s chief labor lawyer, John Whittlesley, successfully challenged his own forced retirement in federal district court.

Union Carbide forced him to retire at 65 under the exemption that permits such mandatory action at that age for policy-making employees, but Mr. Whittlesley argued successfully that he was not a policy-maker.

Another victory came last week when the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ruled tentatively that employers were required to continue to provide pension benefits for employees who turn 65.

The U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to hear two major cases on mandatory retirement. One is a challenge to Western Airlines' practice of applying to flight engineers the retirement age of 60 the Federal Aviation Administration requires for pilots. The other is a challenge to Baltimore's requirement that firefighters retire at 55.

In a 1983 decision, the Supreme Court ruled that the federal law barring mandatory retirement before 70 applied to states as well, and it has been applied to cities also.

Mandatory retirement does not apply to Mr. Pepper, Senator Cranston or President Ronald Reagan, who at 74 is the oldest person ever to have served as president.

Those opposed to mandatory retirement take heart in both the president's example and his support for change in mandatory retirement rules.



## Vote Confirms Resurgence of French Right

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—The resurgence of France's opposition conservative parties was confirmed Monday in the final results of local elections.

Ten districts voted out Socialist leaders, putting conservatives in charge of local affairs in 69 of France's 95 administrative departments. The Socialists failed to gain any new districts.

The vote was the last national political test before parliamentary elections next year.

Socialist losses included Isère, the department that includes Grenoble, the stronghold of Louis Mermaz, who is the Socialist speaker of the National Assembly and a close associate of President François Mitterrand. Mr. Mermaz was not up for re-election but the conservative victory was a blow to his prestige.

There were several encouraging signs for the government. Communist voters generally supported Socialist candidates despite the Communist Party's criticism of government policies. A strong Socialist turnout also salvaged several key seats.

Socialist politicians said that the turnout showed that leftist voters were starting to rally around the government to prevent the conservatives from returning to national power. Many Socialist supporters have abstained in recent elections because they objected to the government's austerity policies.

Even with strong Socialist participation, however, conservative parties said that they were well positioned for next year's parliamentary elections.

In the first round of local voting on March 10, rightist parties won a majority of the popular

vote, which they said strongly foreshadowed a parliamentary majority.

Percentages were less significant in Sunday's run-off elections because the voting excluded many rightist strongholds in which conservatives were elected outright in the first round.

Politically, the big winner appeared to be

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris and the leader of the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic. Mr. Chirac is hoping that a victory in next year's parliamentary elections will be a stepping-stone to the presidency in 1988.

"It's a success, not a triumph," said François Léotard, a prominent politician of the Union for French Democracy.

Exit polls, conducted during the first-round vote but only published Monday, showed that 11 percent of French voters said that they might switch their votes in the parliamentary elections.

But many cited unemployment as the only issue that might incite them to change, and even the Socialist leadership has stopped predicting a dramatic breakthrough on that issue.

Sunday's elections concluded the selection of almost 2,000 local councilors for six-year terms. Every three years, half of the total 4,000 local councilors are elected to manage district affairs.

The main winners were the Union for French Democracy with 525 seats, the neo-Gaullists with 400 and the National Front with one, its first, in Marseille. Independent rightists won 366. The Socialists won 424 seats and the Communists 149. The remainder was divided among smaller parties.

A key question in Sunday's vote was whether the main rightist parties and the Socialists could command the support of National Front and Communist voters whose candidates had been eliminated in the first round.

Supporters of the National Front, the ultra-nationalist party led by Jean-Marie Le Pen generally voted for mainstream conservatives. But conservatives appeared to have abstained in large numbers in constituencies where National Front candidates faced Socialist rivals.

Commentators saw several factors that might encourage the Socialists to change the electoral system to a partly proportional one before the parliamentary elections. Faced with a probable conservative majority, Socialists could exploit the National Front's command of nearly 10 percent of the vote and the pro-Socialist sentiment of some rank-and-file Communists.

A shift toward proportional representation would assure that the National Front enters Parliament, thus threatening the mainstream conservatives.

The Communists would also gain but the Socialists could expect to pick up some Communist votes despite the change.

With no clear majority emerging, there would be a temptation for small centrist parties, now under the umbrella of the Union for French Democracy led by former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, to join a center-left coalition rather than cooperate in a conservative majority that included the National Front.



Jean-Marie Le Pen preparing for a television appearance.

## Labor Party May Lose Union Funds

New Law Won by Thatcher Seeks to Restrict Political Aid

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON—The British Labor Party, already in the doldrums after six years of Conservative Party

rule, could lose much of its financial base as a result of a new law, won by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, that took effect this month.

In the process, the whole structure of the party, and possibly its ideological coloration as well, could undergo profound changes.

"Everybody in the party takes all of this very seriously, although there haven't been many public statements yet," said a spokesman at Labor headquarters. "We face the possibility of radical upheaval. It's terribly worrying."

The Labor Party was created by the unions, and the unions have always been its principal contributors. Last year they provided more than \$6 million, which amounted to 80 percent of the party's total income. That source of money now may be constrained—if not cut off—in 1986, just as the party is starting in earnest to prepare for a general election in 1987 or 1988.

Under the present system, a specified amount is deducted from the pay of each union member for a political fund unless he "contracts out," that is, unless he publicly asks that his name be excluded from the list of contributors. In practice, the political funds have been used exclusively to back Labor, although in theory each union can decide which party it wants to support.

Critics of the system, including Mrs. Thatcher, argue that it makes it too easy for union leaders to bring pressure on their members.

John Prescott, the opposition spokesman on employment, said in Yorkshire recently that the government's goal was to "turn our unions into business-type, American-style unions" deprived of "a political voice."

The new law, enacted last year, requires any union that wishes to continue its political fund to hold a secret ballot of its members between March 1 of this year and March 31 of next year. If a majority approves, the fund may continue; if a majority disapproves or if no ballot is taken, the fund must be discontinued.

Unions without political money could no longer play a partisan role, so they could not be affiliated

## Belgian Vote On Missiles Set for Today

Reuters

BRUSSELS—The lower house of the Belgian Parliament opened a debate Monday in advance of a confidence vote Tuesday on the installation of U.S. cruise missiles in Belgium.

Prime Minister Wilfried Martens' Christian Social Party, one of four parties in the governing coalition, is divided on the issue. Party sources said that up to five members might abstain from a vote endorsing the missile deployment, which began Friday.

Most government officials said that the coalition, with a six-seat majority, should survive the parliamentary test with the support of small rightist groups that favor the missiles.

Bankers said that the stability of the Belgian franc on foreign exchange markets, with interest rates down slightly from Friday, showed banks were confident that Mr. Martens' government would survive.

Opponents of the missile deployment pointed to the big turnout at an anti-nuclear rally in Brussels on Sunday to press for a parliamentary vote against the government.

"There is no majority in Belgium for missile deployment, so there should be no parliamentary majority for it either," said an official of the opposition Flemish Socialist Party.

The parliamentary debate Monday focused on the government's economic austerity policies; the missiles are listed for discussion Tuesday.

Parliamentary leaders of the major government and opposition parties must decide whether there will be one confidence vote or separate votes on the missiles and economic issues.

Political sources said that the liberals in the coalition want a single vote, which would make it harder for Christian Social Party dissidents not to support the government.

## U.S. Court Overturns Limit on Political Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

the presentation to the electorate of varying points of view."

"Even were we to determine that the large pooling of financial resources by NCPAC and FCM did pose a potential for corruption," Mr. Rehnquist wrote, the spending limit "is a fatally overbroad response to that evil."

He said, "It is not limited to multimillion-dollar war chests; its terms apply equally to informal discussion groups that solicit

neighborhood contributions to publicize their views about a particular presidential candidate."

Mr. Rehnquist was joined in finding the spending limit law unconstitutional by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justices Harry A. Blackmun, Lewis F. Powell, Sandra Day O'Connor, William J. Brennan and John Paul Stevens.

In his dissenting opinion, Mr. Marshall said, "I have come to believe that the limitations on independent expenditures... are justified by the congressional interest in promoting the reality and appearance of equal access to the political arena and in eliminating political corruption and the appearance of such corruption."

In 1980, conservative political

action committees spent more than \$10 million, mostly for advertising, in support of Ronald Reagan. Total political committee spending in support of President Jimmy Carter's re-election bid was less than \$30,000.

The \$1,000 spending limit was not enforced during the 1980 election because the district court had ruled it was unconstitutional. The spending limit also was left dormant during the 1984 election after the election commission declined to ask the Supreme Court for expedited consideration of the case.

Justice Powell Still Absent

Justice Powell, who has not attended court sessions since surgery Jan. 4 for a cancerous prostate gland, was not on the bench Monday as the justices returned from a two-week recess. The Associated Press reported.

A court spokeswoman said she did not know when Mr. Powell, 77, would return to work at the court.

The justice was admitted to the National Naval Medical Center in suburban Washington on Thursday for what the spokeswoman called "a re-evaluation of his post-operative therapy." He was released from the hospital Sunday.

### U.S. Veterans Lose Charter

The Associated Press

SANTA CRUZ, California—

The leader of the Veterans of Foreign Wars was revoked on Monday the charter of a post here, comprised mostly of Vietnam veterans, that opposed the national organization's call for strong U.S. military involvement in Central America.

The charter was revoked because the post was "not in good standing."

The post was founded in 1963 and had about 100 members.

The national organization said it was "not in good standing" because the post was "not in good standing."

The post was founded in 1963 and had about 100 members.

The national organization said it was "not in good standing" because the post was "not in good standing."

The post was founded in 1963 and had about 100 members.

The national organization said it was "not in good standing" because the post was "not in good standing."

The post was founded in 1963 and had about 100 members.

The national organization said it was "not in good standing" because the post was "not in good standing."

The post was founded in 1963 and had about 100 members.

The national organization said it was "not in good standing" because the post was "not in good standing."

The post was founded in 1963 and had about 100 members.

The national organization said it was "not in good standing" because the post was "not in good standing."

The post was founded in 1963 and had about 100 members.

The national organization said it was "not in good standing" because the post was "not in good standing."

The post was founded in 1963 and had about 100 members.

The national organization said it was "not in good standing" because the post was "not in good standing."

The post was founded in 1963 and had about 100 members.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Italy Presses EC on Spain's Entry

BRUSSELS (Reuters)—Italy, which currently holds the presidency of the European Community, on Monday submitted fresh proposals for Spain's entry into the community in an attempt to resolve a deadlock in membership negotiations with Spain and Portugal.

The proposals include wider access for Spain's fishing fleet to community waters and measures to ease the effects of proposed restrictions on farm exports to other members. Diplomats predicted, however, that proposals were unlikely to be acceptable to some nations, such as Ireland, France and Denmark, despite pressure to make progress in the negotiations this week.

Community foreign ministers opened four days of discussions Sunday in an effort to establish terms that would allow Iberian accession by January 1986 target date.

### U.S. Reports Major Cocaine Arrests

SAN DIEGO (AP)—Federal authorities said Monday they arrested central figures in a smuggling operation believed to be responsible for 20 percent to 25 percent of the cocaine entering the United States every year.

U.S. Attorney Peter Nunez said 59 people are in custody and others were being sought in the investigation, which involved a smuggling operation based in Peru and Colombia.

"These people were the highest echelon of the cocaine market in Peru," Nunez said.

### 4 Injured in Bombings in Bangladesh

DHAKA, Bangladesh (Reuters)—At least four persons have been injured by bomb attacks in Bangladesh as the country prepares for a referendum on the rule and policies of President Mohammed Hos Ershad, the police said Monday.

No one has claimed responsibility for the explosions, but police said it could be the work of dissidents who are still trying to stop the referendum.

It was called by Lieutenant General Ershad after he canceled parliamentary election and tightened martial law restrictions over opposition refusal to take part in the voting. He has said that a conflict vote would give him a mandate to pursue his policies and continue military rule until parliamentary elections are held in preparation for a civilian government.

### Morocco to Modernize Armed Force

LAYOUN, Morocco (Reuters)—King Hassan II has announced a plan to spend \$1 billion over the next five years to equip Moroccan forces for a long struggle against Algerian-backed Polisario Front guerrillas. The king, making his first visit to this former Spanish colony when guerrillas have been fighting for independence, said Sunday that the could drag on for years.

"We must modernize our army and prepare ourselves," he said. "We must have a billion dollars, neither more or less, spread over five years. The armed forces now use equipment that is more than 10 years old, said, adding: "We must now think of ways of financing and modernizing our army."

### South Africa Limits Military Spending

JOHANNESBURG (NYT)—South Africa announced a 30.7-billion rand (\$15-billion) budget for the 1985-86 fiscal year on Monday, with a 10 percent increase in military spending of only 8 percent, compared with a 10 percent rise in military outlays last year.

The finance minister, Barend du Plessis, said that the budget, which disclosed in Cape Town, was the most important in years. The budget sought increased sales and company tax to raise revenue, but foresaw a deficit of more than 4 billion rand.

The education budget, regarded as critical in efforts to placate defected blacks, was increased by 19 percent over the previous budget. Du Plessis said that educational spending next year would total equivalent of 5.12 billion rand, a figure that covers education for all groups.

### For the Record

A Yugoslav has been charged with "criminal acts of hostile act terrorism and spreading hostile propaganda" by a court in the port town of Osijek, the newspaper Politika Ekspres reported Monday was identified as Ivo Tuhovcovic, 36.

Vietnam will turn over the remains Wednesday of five persons it are Americans listed as missing in action, the U.S. Pacific Command Monday in Honolulu.

William J. Schroeder on Sunday surpassed the survival time of Bill Clark, who lived 112 days with an artificial heart in 1983.

President Ronald Reagan announced Monday that he would name Faith Ryan Whitelaw as ambassador to Switzerland. If confirmed, it would be the second time she has served in the post.

## In Urging Gorbachev Choice Gromyko Eased Big Change

(Continued from Page 1)

he intended to continue Andropov's program for economic changes.

Andropov planned to introduce initiatives that would introduce a measure of decentralization into the Soviet economy, such as offering incentives to managers for improved production.

At a rally in December, Mr. Gorbachev made a speech that seemed to echo Andropov's program, which is likely to become his own now.

"We will have to carry out a profound transformation in the economy and the entire system of social relations. The process of the intensification of the economy must be given truly nationwide character, the same political resonance that the country's industrialization once had."

The only specific reference that Mr. Gorbachev made in his acceptance speech involved the November 1982 Central Committee plenum. It was at this plenum that Andropov was elected Soviet leader and that he made clear that he wanted to revitalize Soviet economic and social life.

Analysts in Moscow said that Mr. Gorbachev has inherited Andropov's political base, which comprised the military establishment, the KGB—the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency that Andropov headed for 15 years—and the younger and better-educated party cadres.

Equally if not more important, however, is the fact that Mr. Gorbachev has assumed power at a fortuitous time. The country has been dispirited by the frequent changes in the Kremlin and the specter of old men ailing and unable to assert themselves.

Mr. Gorbachev's youth, the absence of personal links to the excesses of the Stalinist period, his oratorical ability and personal style all have combined to give him a degree of instant public acceptance that few Soviet leaders ever have enjoyed.

"He has a chance," a Soviet said, "to start with a clean slate."

A series of vacancies at the top and the scheduled party congress later this year will provide Mr.

Gorbachev with the opportunity to bring fresh blood into the Politburo and the Central Committee.

On the other hand, he will be confronted with the old guard which still holds several of the important positions in the government, and he will have to deal with the vast party bureaucracy and its inefficiency.

It is the party bureaucracy that has made the system, particularly the economic system, resistant to change in the past.

## Trade Gap Of U.S. Grows

(Continued from Page 1)

no longer cover what it paid for abroad, the country must on the willingness of foreign holders to finance the deficits.

This has not been a problem for the dollar has soared in value, from 40 percent to 70 percent in 1980, depending on which currencies it is measured against. But many economists are concerned about what will happen when the dollar starts to weaken.

C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics, a private research group, said the huge foreign debt of the United States to global banks is a "real question."

"There is a real question in mind whether you can have a massive debtor country with rest of the world holding you back," he said.

Other economists say the dollar does not so much in the fact that the United States has become a debtor, but in the underlying problem caused by the inability of U.S. industries to compete internationally.

"The issue isn't whether we are the money to foreigners or to ourselves," said Michael Evans, a Washington forecasting firm. "The problem is we are destroying the industrial fabric of our country."

**HOTEL DU RHONE GENEVA**  
A prestigious dwelling on the River Rhone Next to business and shopping center.  
Qual Turrettini 1201 Geneva  
Phone (022) 31 98 31  
Te. 22 21 3 h r h o  
A member of HRI The Leading Hotels of the World.

**UNIVERSITY DEGREE**  
For Life, Accidents & Work Experience  
You may qualify for  
BACHELOR'S MASTER'S DIPLOMA  
Send detailed resume for a free evaluation  
PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY  
1620 Ventura Blvd. #423, Encino, CA 91436 USA

**Visiting New York City?**  
**Gramercy Park Hotel**  
Distinguished 500 room hotel with excellent Restaurant, Cocktail Lounge, Room Service and Piano Bar. Overlooking Gramercy Park with newly decorated, comfortable rooms.  
Singles \$80-90  
Doubles \$85-95  
Suites \$110-150  
Group rates and attractive monthly rates available.  
Call Gen. Mgr. Tom O'Brien (212) 475-4320  
Telex 668-755  
Cable GRAMPARK  
21st St. and Lexington Ave. New York, N.Y. USA 10010

In Hong Kong we are in the Central Business District. And yet just minutes from Kowloon. You should be, too.

**HOTEL FURAMA INTER-CONTINENTAL**

THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL  
**INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS**  
One Connaught Road, 5/25/111, Telex: 73081  
For reservations call Telex: 2150777,  
Singapore: 2202476, Osaka: 2640666, or call your nearest Inter-Continental sales office.

The finest Scotch Whisky money can buy

**MACKINLAY'S LEGACY**  
12  
BLACK & WHITE  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
ESTD 1843

CHARLES MACKINLAY & CO. LTD.  
LEITH, SCOTLAND  
A FINEST QUALITY SCOTCH WHISKY SINCE 1843

THE **DON CARLOS**  
MARBELLA'S FINEST BEACH AND GARDENS  
Re-decoration of luxury suites and rooms just completed  
\*\*\*\*\*DON CARLOS HOTEL  
The Goldenrod Estate • Marbella • Spain  
Telephone: 83 11 40/83 19 40 Telex: 77015/77481

Go see He can may turn business.

كلنا من النحل





## You need an IBM PC.

**C**osts going up, sales down, margins disappearing in the middle?

You need to spot a trend like that early enough. And then do something about it.

You may have all the relevant information somewhere on the premises, locked away in a filing cabinet.

If it were on an IBM PC, you could find it quickly, interpret it intelligently, even amplify it by calling outside data sources.

And then restructure your troops, or improve cash flow, or pitch for new business, or streamline administration, or control stock turnover, or chase incomings, or take care of whatever soft spot needs propping up.

An IBM dealer — they're all business experts — will help you find the personal computer that best fits your requirements.

And with hundreds of programs to choose from, you can be certain that he has just the one you need. To get business moving in the right direction.

Go see your nearest dealer.

He can put together the system that may turn out to be a life-saver for your business.



## You need an IBM PC.

**M**ore people, more sales, more profits, more people, more sales...

In business the problems of growth are usually nice problems. Still, they don't go away if you do nothing about them.

An IBM personal computer will keep the bandwagon on the road, and help you watch out for pitfalls ahead.

If you deal in low cost items, the man-hours needed in the accounting department could be about to swallow up all your extra profit.

Rapid expansion in a family firm can often create a need for investment which no family could underwrite.

Is yours the sort of business that can remain profitable when it gets bigger?

How long is demand likely to keep increasing?

Will supply continue to meet it? When will you run out of space?

There are four PCs in the IBM Family.

The PC, XT and AT have progressively more power and larger memories and the IBM Portable PC is for people who like to take their solutions home with them.

The number to find out about our dealers is the number of your local IBM office. It's probably engaged at the moment because all the companies on the left are ringing it.

**IBM**



## House Budget Leader Calls Senators' Military Vote 'Rebuke' to Reagan

By Dan Balz  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — House Democrats begin this week their first serious effort to decide how to reduce the federal budget deficit, and the chairman of the House Budget Committee says the key lies in sharply slowing the growth of military spending.

Representative William H. Gray 3d, a Pennsylvania Democrat who has been chairman of the House Budget Committee for only a few months, called the \$55-billion deficit-reduction package approved last week by the Senate Budget Committee a "rebuke" to President Ronald Reagan by his own Republican Party.

He said the package is a challenge to the White House to get serious about cutting the deficit.

The Republican-backed package approved by the Senate committee calls for the Defense Department budget to grow only by inflation next year, followed by increases of 3 percent above inflation in 1987 and 1988. Mr. Reagan had asked for about a 6 percent increase after inflation in fiscal 1986, which begins Oct. 1.

Mr. Gray said it was significant that the Republican majority on the Senate committee rejected the administration's priorities on military spending.

The Defense Department represents the "greatest built-in growth" in government spending, he said.

Mr. Gray emphasized that he favored across-the-board equity in a budget package. He said that there was growing support among his House colleagues for a freeze on Pentagon spending next year, but that members interpreted a "freeze" differently.

On Sunday, Representative Les Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat and the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said the debate over next year's budget has

become whether to "give the Pentagon the rate of inflation or not — no real increase or actually a real decline."

Mr. Gray dismissed as a "mistake" the attention given to a target of \$50 billion in cuts in fiscal 1986. A deficit of \$227 billion is projected for 1986.

"I am not focusing on a number," he said. "It's not the number that's important. What is important is what is your deficit in 1987 and 1988."

He said that a substantial deficit-reduction package — one that would bring the deficit to about \$100 billion in 1988 — could be achieved with cuts in the first year ranging from nearly \$40 billion to more than \$60 billion, depending on which programs were funded.

His comments came as House Democrats prepared to examine options drawn up by the Budget Committee staff on reducing the deficit.

The only option not clearly listed in a questionnaire sent to House Democrats was higher taxes. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts and the speaker of the House, ordered this option left out. He reportedly told other Democrats that he did not want to give the Republicans a chance to claim that the Democrats again want to raise taxes to reduce the deficit.

In explaining the views of his Democratic colleagues on a "freeze," Mr. Gray noted that there were various ways to freeze the Pentagon budget. He indicated he approved of a freeze in budget authority, rather than in actual 1986 outlays, which he said would be difficult to enforce.

A freeze in budget authority would save \$25.2 billion in fiscal 1986 and \$63.2 billion in fiscal 1988, he said. In contrast, the Senate committee action would save \$19.2 billion in 1986 and \$51.2 billion in 1988.



William H. Gray 3d

But Mr. Gray emphasized that this would not represent any reduction in funds for the military. He said that, under a freeze in budget authority, Pentagon outlays would rise \$17 billion over their 1985 level.

He predicted that Democrats on his committee would not go along with cuts in education, child nutrition and other programs for the poor that the Senate committee approved.

**Aspin Backs MX Funding**  
Kathy Sawyer and Walter Pincus of The Washington Post reported from Washington.

Mr. Aspin, while warning that Congress might hold the fiscal 1986 Pentagon budget increase below the inflation rate, also said Sunday that he would support President Reagan's request to release funds for 21 more MX missiles.

Speaking in a television interview, Mr. Aspin said that he would vote for 1985 funding of the MX intercontinental ballistic missile as "a bargaining chip" for U.S. negotiators at the arms controls talks with the Soviet Union.

Until Sunday, Mr. Aspin had not publicly stated his support for releasing \$1.5 billion for the missiles, funds that Congress froze last year pending further actions this year.

## Microchip: Key to Typing Revolution?

New Technology and Old Design Allow Faster Work

By T.R. Reid  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The familiar typewriter keyboard used around the world for more than a century may be replaced in the microelectronic age by a faster, simpler arrangement of keys that lets many touch typists cruise at speeds of more than 100 words a minute.

Directory-assistance telephone operators across the country are already using the new system. State governments in Oregon and New Jersey have begun converting their typing operations, and federal agencies such as the Department of Agriculture are experimenting with the keyboard. Many insurance companies and manufacturers are also boarding the bandwagon.

Efficiency experts have argued for decades that the standard keyboard, known as QWERTY, after the first six letters of the top letter row, is slow and unproductive. Indeed, it was designed that way.

Christopher Latham Sholes laid out the QWERTY keyboard in the 1870s. His first machines jammed when typists went too fast. He spread out the common letters — E, T, O, A, N and I — all over the board and ensured that frequent combinations, such as "ed," had to be struck by the same finger — the slowest motion.

By the 1930s, typewriters were fast enough mechanically to keep up with most typists, but the purposefully inefficient QWERTY held sway because nobody pushed hard for change.

Then came August Dvorak, a University of Washington psychologist who was a pioneer of ergonomics, the study of the interaction between man and machine.

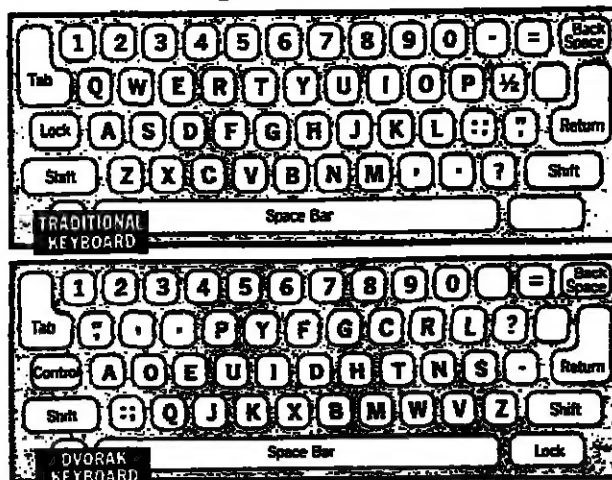
Mr. Dvorak designed a keyboard built for speed, putting all five vowels and the five most common consonants on the center, or home, row, right under the fingers.

With the letters on Mr. Dvorak's home row — A, O, E, U, I, D, H, T, N and S — the typist can produce about 3,000 common English words. The QWERTY keyboard's home row — A, S, D, F, G, H, J, K and L — makes fewer than 1,000 common words.

Mr. Dvorak's design also permits a much faster two-handed rhythm by splitting the strokes evenly between right and left. With QWERTY, the left hand does almost 60 percent of the typing; on Mr. Dvorak's keyboard each hand types 50 percent of the letters.

"When you see Dvorak typists, it looks like their hands aren't even moving," said Patricia Kaplan, a supervisor in an Oregon government office that has made the switch. "You don't have to jump from row to row, so it's faster and more accurate."

Donald Sexton, a Smith-Corona executive said his company offered a Dvorak keyboard for years but phased out the model because of limited demand.



QWERTY is not quitting quietly. Industry officials estimate that there are 30 million standard QWERTY keyboards in use today, and about one-tenth as many with Dvorak keyboards. Most typing schools still concentrate on QWERTY, although office managers are starting to look for Dvorak-trained secretaries.

Mr. Dvorak died in 1975, just before the breakthrough that has made his keyboard accessible to every home and office.

The invention of electronic keyboards controlled by a programmed microchip has made it possible to switch from QWERTY to Dvorak and back with the touch of a key.

"Ever since they put the chip into a keyboard, there's been a groundswell" for the faster version, said Virginia Russell, founder and head of the International Dvorak Federation in Brandon, Vermont.

Many computer companies are building Dvorak conversion capability as standard equipment on their keyboards, and plenty of low-cost programs are available to reprogram keyboards on other computers.

"That new partnership," he continued, "means that we're being more mindful of our need for close cooperation and constant communication, each of us carefully respecting the other's interest and sovereignty."

The president said the prosperity of Canada and the United States depends upon freer flowing trade on the continent and across the seas.

"We stand ready to improve further the Canada-U.S. trading relationship and to work with you to initiate a new multilateral trade round in early 1986," he added.

**Acid Rain Agreement**  
Earlier, David Hoffman of The Washington Post reported from Quebec.

In their agreement on acid rain, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mulroney said their special envoys would examine the issue and report back next year.

Mr. Mulroney, who has been under political pressure to end a long stalemate with the United States on

## U.S. and Canada Name Special Envoys to Study Problems of Acid Rain

United Press International

QUEBEC — President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada ended two days of talks Monday in which the two leaders announced they had appointed special envoys to examine the issue of acid rain.

In an address prepared for a luncheon Monday, Mr. Reagan said that the two nations have embarked on a "new partnership" that will be more mindful of the need for closer cooperation and respect.

Mr. Reagan announced that they would:

• Issue a declaration on international security and sign a memorandum on the modernization of their North American Air Defense System.

• Bring into effect the Pacific Salmon Treaty, ending a 15-year battle over fishing rights.

• Sign a mutual legal assistance treaty that will aid law-enforcement authorities in both countries.

• Issue a declaration on trade aimed at opening U.S. markets to more Canadian goods.

"Mr. Prime Minister," Mr. Reagan said, "I'm confident there isn't an area where you and I cannot reach an agreement for the good of our two countries."

"In all that we do, we seek to go forward with Canada as our partner, two leaders for progress through shared vision and enlightened cooperation," the president said.

"That new partnership," he continued, "means that we're being more mindful of our need for close cooperation and constant communication, each of us carefully respecting the other's interest and sovereignty."

The president said the prosperity of Canada and the United States depends upon freer flowing trade on the continent and across the seas.

"We stand ready to improve further the Canada-U.S. trading relationship and to work with you to initiate a new multilateral trade round in early 1986," he added.

**Acid Rain Agreement**  
Earlier, David Hoffman of The Washington Post reported from Quebec.

In their agreement on acid rain, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mulroney said their special envoys would examine the issue and report back next year.

Mr. Mulroney, who has been under political pressure to end a long stalemate with the United States on

the issue, said the agreement would "break a deadlock which has prevented some action on this."

Mr. Reagan, who has lost a costly U.S. cleanup program for acid rain, said, "Together, we will find an answer to this problem."

Mr. Reagan said the for transportation secretary, D. Lewis Jr., who is the chief of staff of Warner-Ames, would be U.S. special envoy. Mr. Mulroney named the former premier of Ontario, William G. Davis, as Canada's representative.

The duties of the new special envoys were left vague in a statement issued after a half-day meeting between the two leaders. The statement, the result of agreement worked out in a week by Ottawa and Washington, said the envoys would "pursue consultations on laws and regulations that bear on pollutants thought to be linked to acid rain."

The envoys are also to "enhance cooperation" in acid-rain research, seek improved exchange of scientific information and "identify if possible" ways to improve the U.S. and Canadian environment.

When a reporter asked Mr. Reagan, "What are they supposed to do?" he said he could not say. "We shall go forward with an answer to what is a problem belongs to both of us."

The chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, later said that Mr. Reagan "has changed his basic view" that research is necessary only to clean up before money is spent to clean up.

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Reagan had an "open mind," but that day's announcement would require added spending for acid rain.

Mr. Mulroney recently announced a plan to cut sulfur dioxide emissions by half in Canada over nine years, and he said that more action is needed than just research or study.

Acid rain is caused by a mix of sulfur dioxide and other chemicals from factories, coal-burn power plants, autos and other sources on both sides of the border. The emissions mix with water vapor and are carried by winds falling to the ground as weak solutions of sulfuric acid that is blamed for damage to lakes and forests in the northeastern United States and Canada.

### REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

#### SWITZERLAND

##### LAKE GENÈVE

Lovely apartments with magnificent views of Lake Geneva and mountains. Modern, bright, furnished, excellent opportunities for foreigners. Prices from \$172,000. Liberal mortgages at 6 1/2% interest. **GLACIÈRE PLAN S.A.** For more details, write to: CH-1005 Lesclapart, Switzerland. Tel: (0) 21 25 11 21. 251 8518. Established since 1970.

##### SUNNY SOUTHERN SWITZERLAND

In best location, we offer several new apartments and houses in this beautiful area near ASSOLO and PORTO RONCO, s.p.a. apartment, 120 sqm., 4 bedrooms, overlooking lake & mountains, 150 m to the lake, 15 min. to the airport, garage, price \$370,000. Free for sale to foreigners. Mortgage of low interest, 6 1/2%.

##### EMERALD HOME LTD.

Via G. Colletti 3, CH-4000 LUGANO. Tel: (0) 91 54 29 11. Tel: 73617 HOME CH.

### CHOOSE

#### SWITZERLAND

We have for foreigners A very big choice of beautiful apartments, villas & chalets in the whole region of Lake Geneva, Montreux & all famous mountain resorts. Prices very reasonable but also the best and most diverse. Free from about 150,000 Swiss Francs. Please visit us or phone before you make a decision.

##### H. SEIBER

Tour Guides, CH-1000 LUGANO. Tel: 71 25 26 11. Tel: 24 298 580 CH.

### REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

#### GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON. For the best furnished flats and houses. Central, quiet, safe, near tube, shopping, schools, parks, etc. Tel: 01 774 01 12.

##### MAYFAIR & KENSINGTON, 2 superb 2-bedroom flats, £250 weekly, Tel: 589 8223

##### PARIS AREA FURNISHED

##### Embassy Service

8 Ave de la République

##### YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS

PHONE 543 78 99

##### AT HOME IN PARIS

APARTMENTS FOR RENT OR SALE

543 25 60

##### LUXURY AT BUDGET PRICES

Try this total apartment near the river. From one week to 5 months, fully equipped studios to 5 rooms, P.A. toilet, 14 rue de Théodore, 75015 Paris. Tel: 575 82 20. Tel: 2522 11 11.

##### RESERVING HOLIDAY HOMES

Complete service for holiday homes, 2 rooms flat, fully equipped. Whole range of holiday services at your disposal. Weekly/monthly special rates on request. Free completely at home information & reservations. 357 07 17.

##### 74 CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES 8th

Studio, 2 or 3-room apartment. One month or more. Tel: 01 48 00 97 97. Tel: 01 389 99 30.

##### FOR SHORT TERM STAY PARIS

Studio, 2 or 3-room, furnished, central, 6 rue de Valenciennes, 75008 Paris. Tel: (0) 389 99 30.

##### IDEAL FOR SHORT TERM STAY, Paris

Studio, 2 or 3-room, furnished, central, 6 rue de Valenciennes, 75008 Paris. Tel: (0) 389 99 30.

##### 16th VICTOR HUGO, Paris

Very lovely double living, 2 bedrooms, well furnished, superb view, sunny, P.55.00, 75017 Paris. Tel: (0) 389 99 30.

##### 16th VICTOR HUGO, Paris

Very lovely double living, 2 bedrooms, well furnished, superb view, sunny, P.55.00, 75017 Paris. Tel: (0) 389 99 30.

### INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

#### REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

##### PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

AVE ROCH SOUTH FACING garden flat, first apartment overlooking the most prestigious avenue in Paris. Ideal for diplomatic or corporate entertaining. Free for immediate occupation. These flats with superb 19th century period, large library & dining room. Master suite with private bathroom. Substantial price for lease & purchase. Entire apartment totally redecorated, registered with the owners representative with phone contact number for early occupation. Tel: 01 47 54 29 11. Tel: 73617 HOME CH.

##### 16th LUXURIOUS

Double living + 1 bedroom, superb kitchen, balcony, P.55.00, Tel: 563 82 38.

##### TO RENT IN GENÈVE, luxurious furnished apartment, residential area, 4 bedrooms, large living, superb kitchen, large terrace, near airport, information, Tel: 22 71 50 62.

TOWN OF ROULE, 20 km. from Geneva, 1200 sqm, 12 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, 10 fireplaces, 10 chimneys, 10 ovens, 10 fridges, 10 freezers, 10 dishwashers, 10 microwaves, 10 televisions, 10 radios, 10 stereos, 10 hi-fi systems, 10 video recorders, 10 VCRs, 10 DVD players, 10 game consoles, 10 computers, 10 printers, 10 scanners, 10 fax machines, 10 modems, 10 webcams, 10 digital cameras, 10 digital camcorders, 10 digital recorders, 10 digital players, 10 digital burners, 10 digital writers, 10 digital erasers, 10 digital copiers, 10 digital sorters, 10 digital folders, 10 digital binders, 10 digital calculators, 10 digital clocks, 10 digital watches, 10 digital scales, 10 digital balances, 10 digital thermometers, 10 digital hygrometers, 10 digital barometers, 10 digital anemometers, 10 digital rain gauges, 10 digital wind speed sensors, 10 digital temperature sensors, 10 digital humidity sensors, 10 digital light sensors, 10 digital motion sensors, 10 digital door sensors, 10 digital window sensors, 10 digital alarm sensors, 10 digital fire sensors, 10 digital smoke sensors, 10 digital gas sensors, 10 digital carbon monoxide sensors, 10 digital carbon dioxide sensors, 10 digital oxygen sensors, 10 digital nitrogen sensors, 10 digital sulfur dioxide sensors, 10 digital hydrogen sensors, 10 digital helium sensors, 10 digital neon sensors, 10 digital argon sensors, 10 digital krypton sensors, 10 digital xenon sensors, 10 digital cesium sensors, 10 digital barium sensors, 10 digital lanthanum sensors, 10 digital cerium sensors, 10 digital praseodymium sensors, 10 digital neodymium sensors, 10 digital promethium sensors, 10 digital samarium sensors, 10 digital europium sensors, 10 digital gadolinium sensors, 10 digital terbium sensors, 10 digital dysprosium sensors, 10 digital holmium sensors, 10 digital erbium sensors, 10 digital thulium sensors, 10 digital ytterbium sensors, 10 digital lutetium sensors, 10 digital hafnium sensors, 10 digital tantalum sensors, 10 digital tungsten sensors, 10 digital rhenium sensors, 10 digital ruthenium sensors, 10 digital rhodium sensors, 10 digital palladium sensors, 10 digital silver sensors, 10 digital cadmium sensors, 10 digital indium sensors, 10 digital tin sensors, 10 digital antimony sensors, 10 digital tellurium sensors, 10 digital selenium sensors, 10 digital arsenic sensors, 10 digital germanium sensors, 10 digital gallium sensors, 10 digital zinc sensors, 10 digital copper sensors, 10 digital nickel sensors, 10 digital cobalt sensors, 10 digital iron sensors, 10 digital manganese sensors, 10 digital chromium sensors, 10 digital vanadium sensors, 10 digital titanium sensors, 10 digital niobium sensors, 10 digital molybdenum sensors, 10 digital technetium sensors, 10 digital ruthenium sensors, 10 digital rhodium sensors, 10 digital palladium sensors, 10 digital silver sensors, 10 digital cadmium sensors, 10 digital indium sensors, 10 digital tin sensors, 10 digital antimony sensors, 10 digital tellurium sensors, 10 digital selenium sensors, 10 digital arsenic sensors, 10 digital germanium sensors, 10 digital gallium sensors, 10 digital zinc sensors, 10 digital copper sensors, 10 digital nickel sensors, 10 digital cobalt sensors, 10 digital iron sensors, 10 digital manganese sensors, 10 digital chromium sensors, 10 digital vanadium sensors, 10 digital titanium sensors, 10 digital niobium sensors, 10 digital molybdenum sensors, 10 digital technetium sensors, 10 digital ruthenium sensors, 10 digital rhodium sensors, 10 digital palladium sensors, 10 digital silver sensors, 10 digital cadmium sensors, 10 digital indium sensors, 10 digital tin sensors, 10 digital antimony sensors, 10 digital tellurium sensors, 10 digital selenium sensors, 10 digital arsenic sensors, 10 digital germanium sensors, 10 digital gallium sensors, 10 digital zinc sensors, 10 digital copper sensors, 10 digital nickel sensors, 10 digital cobalt sensors, 10 digital iron sensors, 10 digital manganese sensors, 10 digital chromium sensors, 10 digital vanadium sensors, 10 digital titanium sensors, 10 digital niobium sensors, 10 digital molybdenum sensors, 10 digital technetium sensors, 10 digital ruthenium sensors, 10 digital rhodium sensors, 10 digital palladium sensors, 10 digital silver sensors, 10 digital cadmium sensors, 10 digital indium sensors, 10 digital tin sensors, 10 digital antimony sensors, 10 digital tellurium sensors, 10 digital selenium sensors, 10 digital arsenic sensors, 10 digital germanium sensors, 10 digital gallium sensors, 10 digital zinc sensors, 10 digital copper sensors, 10 digital nickel sensors, 10 digital cobalt sensors, 10 digital iron sensors, 10 digital manganese sensors, 10 digital chromium sensors, 10 digital vanadium sensors, 10 digital titanium sensors, 10 digital niobium sensors, 10 digital molybdenum sensors, 10 digital technetium sensors, 10 digital ruthenium sensors, 10 digital rhodium sensors, 10 digital palladium sensors, 10 digital silver sensors, 10 digital cadmium sensors, 10 digital indium sensors, 10 digital tin sensors, 10 digital antimony sensors, 10 digital tellurium sensors, 10 digital selenium sensors, 10 digital arsenic sensors, 10 digital germanium sensors, 10 digital gallium sensors, 10 digital zinc sensors, 10 digital copper sensors, 10 digital nickel sensors, 10 digital cobalt sensors, 10 digital iron sensors, 10 digital manganese sensors, 10 digital chromium sensors, 10 digital vanadium sensors, 10 digital titanium sensors, 10 digital niobium sensors, 10 digital molybdenum sensors, 10 digital technetium sensors, 10 digital ruthenium sensors, 10 digital rhodium sensors, 10 digital palladium sensors, 10 digital silver sensors, 10 digital cadmium sensors, 10 digital indium sensors, 10 digital tin sensors, 10 digital antimony sensors, 10 digital tellurium sensors, 10 digital selenium sensors, 10 digital arsenic sensors, 10 digital germanium sensors, 10 digital gallium sensors, 10 digital zinc sensors, 10 digital copper sensors, 10 digital nickel sensors, 10 digital cobalt sensors, 10 digital iron sensors, 10 digital manganese sensors, 10 digital chromium sensors, 10 digital vanadium sensors, 10 digital titanium sensors, 10 digital niobium sensors, 10 digital molybdenum sensors, 10 digital technetium sensors, 10 digital ruthenium sensors, 10 digital rhodium sensors, 10 digital palladium sensors, 10 digital silver sensors, 10 digital cadmium sensors, 10 digital indium sensors, 10 digital tin sensors, 10 digital antimony sensors, 10 digital tellurium sensors, 10 digital selenium sensors, 10 digital arsenic sensors, 10 digital germanium sensors, 10 digital gallium sensors, 10 digital zinc sensors, 10 digital copper sensors, 10 digital nickel sensors, 10 digital cobalt sensors, 10 digital iron sensors, 10 digital manganese sensors, 10 digital chromium sensors, 10 digital vanadium sensors, 10 digital titanium sensors, 10 digital niobium sensors, 10 digital molybdenum sensors, 10 digital technetium sensors, 10 digital ruthenium sensors, 10 digital rhodium sensors, 10 digital palladium sensors, 10 digital silver sensors, 10 digital cadmium sensors, 10 digital indium sensors, 10 digital tin sensors, 10 digital antimony sensors, 10 digital tellurium sensors, 10 digital selenium sensors, 10 digital arsenic sensors, 10 digital germanium sensors, 10 digital gallium sensors, 10 digital zinc sensors, 10 digital copper sensors, 10 digital nickel sensors, 10 digital cobalt sensors, 10 digital iron sensors, 10 digital manganese sensors, 10 digital chromium sensors, 10 digital vanadium sensors, 10 digital titanium sensors, 10 digital niobium sensors, 10 digital molybdenum sensors, 10 digital technetium sensors, 10 digital ruthenium sensors, 10 digital rhodium sensors, 10 digital palladium sensors, 10 digital silver sensors, 10 digital cadmium sensors, 10 digital indium sensors, 10 digital tin sensors, 10 digital antimony sensors, 10 digital tellurium sensors, 10 digital selenium sensors, 10 digital arsenic sensors, 10 digital germanium sensors, 10 digital gallium sensors, 10 digital zinc sensors, 10 digital copper sensors, 10 digital nickel sensors, 10 digital cobalt sensors, 10 digital iron sensors, 10 digital manganese sensors, 10 digital chromium sensors, 10 digital vanadium sensors, 10 digital titanium sensors, 10 digital niobium sensors, 10 digital molybdenum sensors, 10 digital technetium sensors, 10 digital ruthenium sensors, 10 digital rhodium sensors, 10 digital palladium sensors, 10 digital silver sensors, 10 digital cadmium sensors, 10 digital indium sensors, 10 digital tin sensors, 10 digital antimony sensors, 10 digital tellurium sensors, 10 digital selenium sensors, 10 digital arsenic sensors, 10 digital germanium sensors, 10 digital gallium sensors, 10 digital zinc sensors, 10 digital copper sensors, 10 digital nickel sensors, 10 digital cobalt sensors, 10 digital iron sensors, 10 digital manganese sensors, 10 digital chromium sensors, 10 digital vanadium sensors, 10 digital titanium sensors, 10 digital niobium sensors, 10 digital molybdenum sensors, 10 digital technetium sensors, 10 digital ruthenium sensors, 10 digital rhodium sensors, 10 digital palladium sensors, 10 digital silver sensors, 10 digital cadmium sensors, 10 digital indium sensors, 10 digital tin sensors, 10 digital antimony sensors, 10 digital tellurium sensors, 10 digital selenium sensors, 10 digital arsenic sensors, 10 digital germanium sensors, 10 digital gallium sensors, 10 digital zinc sensors, 10 digital copper sensors, 10 digital nickel sensors, 10 digital cobalt sensors, 10 digital iron sensors, 10 digital manganese sensors, 10 digital chromium sensors, 10 digital vanadium sensors, 10 digital titanium sensors, 10 digital niobium sensors, 10 digital molybdenum sensors, 10 digital technetium sensors, 10 digital ruthenium sensors, 10 digital rhodium sensors, 10 digital palladium sensors, 10 digital silver sensors, 10 digital cadmium sensors, 10 digital indium sensors, 10 digital tin sensors, 10 digital antimony sensors, 10 digital tellurium sensors, 10 digital selenium sensors, 10 digital arsenic sensors, 10 digital germanium sensors, 10 digital gallium sensors, 10 digital zinc sensors, 10 digital copper sensors, 10 digital nickel sensors, 10 digital cobalt sensors, 10 digital iron sensors, 10 digital manganese sensors, 10 digital chromium sensors, 10 digital vanadium sensors, 10 digital titanium sensors, 10 digital niobium sensors, 10 digital molybdenum sensors, 10 digital technetium sensors, 10 digital ruthenium sensors, 10 digital rhodium sensors, 10 digital palladium sensors, 10 digital silver sensors, 10 digital cadmium sensors, 10 digital indium sensors, 10 digital tin sensors, 10 digital antimony sensors, 10 digital tellurium sensors, 10 digital selenium sensors, 10 digital arsenic sensors, 10 digital germanium sensors, 10 digital gallium sensors, 10 digital zinc sensors, 10 digital copper sensors, 10 digital nickel sensors, 10 digital cobalt sensors, 10 digital iron sensors, 10 digital manganese sensors, 10 digital chromium sensors, 10 digital vanadium sensors, 10 digital titanium sensors, 10 digital niobium sensors, 10 digital molybdenum sensors, 10 digital technetium sensors, 10 digital ruthenium sensors, 10 digital rhodium sensors, 10 digital palladium sensors, 10 digital silver sensors, 10 digital cadmium sensors, 10 digital indium sensors, 10 digital tin sensors, 10 digital antimony sensors, 10 digital tellurium sensors, 10 digital selenium sensors, 10 digital arsenic sensors, 10 digital germanium sensors, 10 digital gallium sensors, 10 digital zinc sensors, 10 digital copper sensors, 10 digital nickel sensors, 10 digital cobalt sensors, 10 digital iron sensors, 10 digital manganese sensors, 10 digital chromium sensors, 10 digital vanadium sensors, 10 digital titanium sensors, 10 digital niobium sensors, 10 digital molybdenum sensors, 10 digital technetium sensors, 10 digital ruthenium sensors, 10 digital rhodium sensors, 10 digital palladium sensors, 10 digital silver sensors, 10 digital cadmium sensors, 10 digital indium sensors, 10 digital tin sensors, 10 digital antimony sensors, 10 digital tellurium sensors, 10 digital selenium sensors, 10 digital arsenic sensors, 10 digital germanium sensors, 10 digital gallium sensors, 10 digital zinc sensors, 10 digital copper sensors, 10 digital nickel sensors, 10 digital cobalt sensors, 10 digital iron sensors, 10 digital manganese sensors, 10 digital chromium sensors, 10 digital vanadium sensors, 10 digital titanium sensors, 1



# U.S. and Canada Special Envoys to Problems of Acid

## S. Appears Unable to Rein In Egypt, Israel

### Despite Their Huge Military Debts, Allies Fail to Reform Economies

By David B. Ortaway  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Egypt and Israel have come to depend so much on U.S. economic and political support that they have almost no client states, despite this potential leverage, over the United States seems able or unwilling to force either

#### NEWS ANALYSIS

to make economic reforms or resolve their political differences. The visit of President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt to Washington last week underscored this paradox. The president went looking for a big investment in economic assistance and American activism in the Middle East peace process. But he left without a U.S. commitment on either front, and with him the message that Arabs must try harder before Washington will fully re-engage it in the search for a settlement of the Palestinian issue.

Despite new Arab initiatives, according to U.S. officials, the Reagan administration believes that it is too early to judge whether the process can be revived. As a result, the administration has opted for a middle course of continuing the search for common ground among Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians, but deciding whether to shift its diplomatic weight behind the process.

His caution appears to reflect Mubarak's bitter experience in ending the abortive peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel in 1983, and its doubts whether Egypt and Jordan deliver peace in the face of animosity among the Palestinians, opposition from the Syrians

#### Murdoch Said to Seek Ties With Chinese

The Associated Press

ELTING — Rupert Murdoch, Australian publisher, who is visiting China, was quoted Monday as seeking collaboration with Chinese officials. The Kinhua press agency quoted as telling Deputy Prime Minister Yao Yilin on Monday that he said "that there will be a long-term collaboration" in broadcast television and other fields.



President Hosni Mubarak saying goodbye to President Ronald Reagan after they met last week in Washington.

and success, by the International Monetary Fund.

Neither the administration nor Congress has begun to focus seriously on the implications of the two countries' growing dependence on Washington, or on the disturbing trend in which these countries use an increasingly large proportion of U.S. aid to help pay their military debts to the United States rather than to deal with underlying economic problems.

Both Egypt and Israel are turning increasingly to Washington for bigger grants, lower interest rates or forgiveness of debts. Egypt is requesting about \$1.8 billion in additional funds in fiscal 1995 and 1996, and Israel at least \$1.5 billion. The two countries already receive 40 percent of U.S. foreign aid.

Egypt's total foreign debt approaches \$30 billion, while Israel's is at \$24 billion. Of these debts, Israel owes about \$10 billion to the United States, and Egypt about \$8 billion.

Both spend more than 30 percent of their annual foreign-exchange earnings to pay interest and principal on their debts.

Last Wednesday, Mr. Mubarak said that he had told Mr. Reagan that Egypt's \$4.5-billion military debt to the United States would drain its coffers.

## Roger H. Sessions, U.S. Composer, Dies

By Donal Henahan  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Roger Huntington Sessions, 88, one of the foremost composers of symphonies, opera and chamber music in the United States, died Saturday in Princeton, New Jersey.

After a stroke last month, he contracted pneumonia and was admitted to the hospital last Tuesday.

Mr. Sessions' last major work, the "Concerto for Orchestra," was written for the centenary of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1981.

Mr. Sessions enjoyed such esteem among composers and other musicians that it was once said by one of his colleagues that "everybody loves Roger Sessions except the public." In fact, his works gained little acceptance during his lifetime beyond professional and academic circles.

Audiences and many critics found his music "difficult," and the composer came to take a wry pride in wearing that label. He wrote in The New York Times that he once asked the Italian composer, Alfredo Casella, who had pointed out technical difficulties in his Violin Concerto, "what could be done to make it easier. He answered that nothing could be done; for you see, he said, 'it's nato difficile' — it is born difficult."

Although most of his symphonies were written on commission and promptly performed, some works languished unplayed for years. The Violin Concerto, composed in 1935, waited 25 years until Leonard Bernstein conducted its premiere at the New York Philharmonic.

Even his symphonies were ac-

cepted with invariable dispatch in New York. In 1977, when he was 80, his Symphony No. 6, which he wrote in 1966, was given its New York premiere by the Juilliard School Orchestra as part of a concert paying tribute to the composer.

He had taught composition at Princeton since 1965, when he left faculty at Princeton University, where he had reached the mandatory retirement age of 68.

One of his most ambitious but forbidding late works was the opera "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd," a setting of Whitman's poem.

Between 1928 and 1931, Mr. Sessions and a fellow composer, Aaron Copland, collaborated in presenting the Copland-Sessions Concerts in New York City, a series that succeeded in galvanizing support for modern music in the city's artistic community.

William E. Farrell, New York Times Reporter (NYT) — William Farrell, 48, a reporter whose assignments ranged from the joy of being in New York to the terror of Beirut, died Sunday of cancer in New York.

In 23 years as reporter, editor, columnist and foreign correspondent for The New York Times, Mr. Farrell built a reputation as a writer drawn more to life's rich human detail than to its front-page crises. In a decade, Mr. Farrell moved from Albany bureau chief to Chicago correspondent to Israel bureau chief, then to New York as deputy metropolitan editor and later columnist, writing "About New York," then abroad again, to Cairo as bureau chief. His most recent assignment was in the Washington bureau, from where he covered last year's presidential campaign.

#### Other Deaths:

Bishop George L. Leech, 94, who played an active role in the Second Vatican Council and headed the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, diocese for more than 35 years from 1935 until retiring in 1971, in Harrisburg last Tuesday.

Georg Prader, 68, Austrian defense minister from 1964 until 1970, Sunday in Vienna.



THE BEST OF ALL POSSIBLE WORLDS  
DOLDER GRAND HOTEL  
ZURICH  
Rue de Genève, Dir. Kurhausstrasse 65, CH-8032 Zurich  
Telephone: 01/251 62 31. Telex: 53449 grand ch

### Grindlays in London


#### A tradition of private banking

For over 150 years, Grindlays in London has been providing private banking for customers worldwide. A tradition of personal service and confidentiality we believe to be second to none.

- Attractive rates of interest paid without deduction of tax on a wide range of call and fixed term deposit accounts. Minimum U.S.\$5,000 or £1,000.
- Speedy international transfer of funds.
- Absolute confidentiality and security.
- Investment services and securities administration.
- Major international bank with assets exceeding £4,961 million.

12<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>%  
fixed rate of interest  
3 month period

For information on opening an account please post the coupon below or telephone Gordon Coulthard on 01-930 4611.



#### Grindlays Bank Group

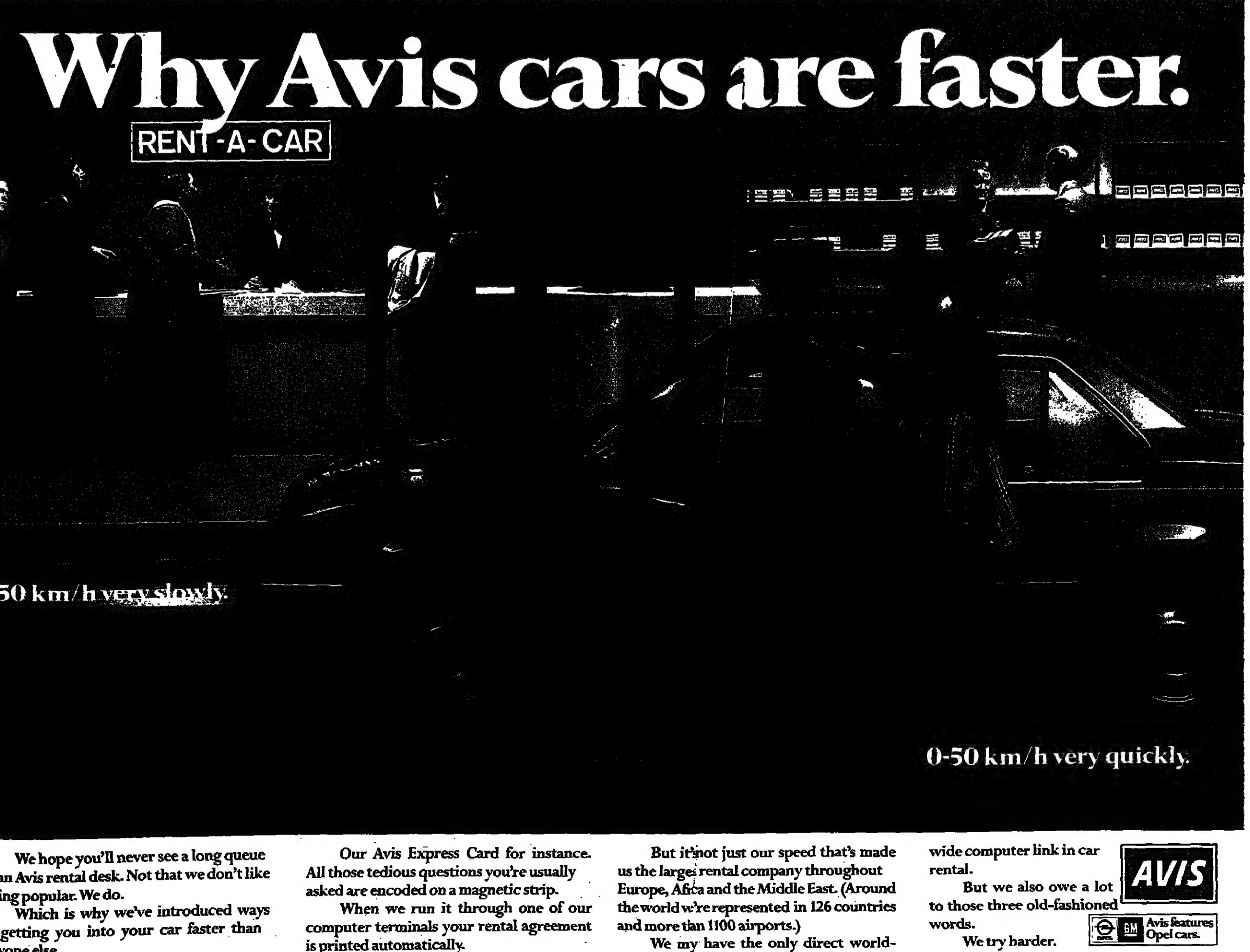
\*Rate quoted for deposit of £10,000 sterling. Correct at time of going to press. Interest rates also quoted for U.S. Dollars and other major international currencies. Larger amounts attract a higher rate of interest.

Gordon Coulthard, Grindlays Bank p.l.c., 13 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LF, England.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

# Why Avis cars are faster.

## RENT-A-CAR



0-50 km/h very slowly.

0-50 km/h very quickly.

We hope you'll never see a long queue at an Avis rental desk. Not that we don't like being popular. We do.

Which is why we've introduced ways of getting you into your car faster than anyone else.

Our Avis Express Card for instance. All those tedious questions you're usually asked are encoded on a magnetic strip.


When we run it through one of our computer terminals your rental agreement is printed automatically.

But it's not just our speed that's made us the largest rental company throughout Europe, Africa and the Middle East. (Around the world we're represented in 126 countries and more than 1100 airports.)

We may have the only direct worldwide computer link in car rental.

But we also owe a lot to those three old-fashioned words.

We try harder.



### AVIS

Avis features Opel cars.



## China's Soviet Stance Vexes U.S.

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — Some officials in the Reagan administration are concerned that Beijing's efforts to improve relations with Moscow have led to a softer stand by China against Soviet involvement in Vietnam and Afghanistan.

Even before the latest friendly exchanges between Beijing and Moscow in connection with the accession to power last week of Mikhail S. Gorbachev as the Soviet leader, the Americans noted what they called unsettling indications from China about Afghanistan and Indochina.

A key element in the U.S. policy of seeking close relations with China has been the strategic component. This involves the belief that U.S.-Chinese ties compel the Soviet Union to maintain large forces along the Chinese border that might otherwise be deployed in Eastern Europe, and that an anti-Soviet China provides support for Southeast Asian countries that might otherwise be cowed by Vietnamese or Soviet pressure.

When U.S. diplomats raised the subject in recent months, the Chinese have been ambiguous, officials said. An official said the Chinese seemed embarrassed in mid-January when it was pointed out that they had been relatively

inactive toward the clashes between Vietnamese troops and Cambodian rebels on the Thai border.

The officials said there were not even private assurances that Beijing was not backing away from its opposition to Soviet moves on the Chinese borders.

Since mid-January, the U.S. officials said, the Chinese have been more active both in polemics toward Vietnam and in sending two more divisions to the Vietnamese border. But the response has been less harsh than in previous confrontations, the officials said.

This has led to expressions of concern by Thailand and other Southeast Asian nations that have counted on China to offset Vietnamese military power. The Southeast Asians have made their apprehension known to the United States and to China.

A high-ranking U.S. official voiced concern that if Thailand felt it might lose a Chinese military counterweight to Vietnam, the Thais might strike a deal with Vietnam acknowledging its control over Cambodia.

The United States has agreed to sell Thailand 12 F-16 fighters in response to the latest events, the first time such an advanced plane has been sold to a nation in Southeast Asia.

Publicly, China says it wants better relations with both the United States and the Soviet Union, and has stated that three issues stand in the way of improved relations: the Soviet Union; the Soviet military concentration along the Sino-Soviet border; Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan, and Soviet backing for the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia. Moscow also established a Soviet naval air base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam.

The United States is troubled that China has evidently made a decision to pursue improved relations even though the Soviet Union has not made concessions on any of these issues. U.S. officials believe this is connected to China's desire to take advantage of any economic and technical aid the Soviet Union can provide and to seek out calm on its borders.

U.S. questioning of China began quietly, with no public statement in December when Ivan V. Arkhipov, a first deputy prime minister of the Soviet Union, visited China and signed economic and technical accords.

While Mr. Arkhipov was in Beijing, the fifth anniversary of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan passed, on Dec. 26, without any acknowledgment by the Chinese.

China and the United States both support the Afghan rebels, and while there is no sign that China is backing off such support, its silence on the anniversary was unsettling, officials said. After Mr. Arkhipov left, the Chinese resumed their criticism of Soviet actions in Afghanistan.

Also while Mr. Arkhipov was in China, Vietnam began its dry-season offensive in Cambodia. The Vietnamese first moved against the two non-Communist rebel groups along the Thai border, wiping out their camps, and causing 250,000 Cambodians to flee into Thailand. Then, in January, the Vietnamese turned their guns on the Khmer Rouge, the Communist Cambodians who had been forced out of power in 1979 by Vietnam.

The Chinese reaction became stronger in mid-January after General John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, visited China, officials said. In addition, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian of China toured Southeast Asia in late January and early last month and said on more than one occasion that "if Vietnam continues its provocation along the Chinese-Vietnamese border, China reserves the right to give Vietnam a second lesson."

That was an allusion to a Chinese attack on Vietnam in February 1980 after Vietnam had occupied Cambodia.



Ivan V. Arkhipov, a Soviet first deputy prime minister, drank a toast with the Chinese deputy prime minister, Yao Yilin, during trade negotiations in Beijing in December.

## U.S. Aide Reopens Talks in China on Key Issues

By Daniel Southerland  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, Michael H. Armacost, has arrived here to reopen a dialogue with Chinese officials on strategic issues thought to include Indochina, Afghanistan and the limits of U.S.-Chinese military coordination.

Mr. Armacost said that he expected to discuss a "broad range of bilateral and regional issues" with Chinese officials, including the duty prime minister, Yao Yilin.

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian Monday and Tuesday. Another likely issue is possible assistance in the modernization of China's military forces. According to officials and military experts, there is a need to clarify how the United States is prepared to assist in its efforts.

According to several of them, the U.S. Navy has moved faster and further toward agreeing to help modernize destroyers in the Chinese fleet than some State Department officials would like. The secretary of the navy, John F. Lehman, visited China in August.

There are also divisions reported within the Defense Department as to how fast and how far the United States ought to move in military cooperation.

A U.S. military specialist argued in Washington recently that there were at least four schools of thought within the Pentagon on this issue, ranging from the official view that the countries have parallel strategic interests to those contending China is a strategic liability.

"In Lehman's view, it's full speed ahead," said this specialist. "He did a lot on his own initiative. He got way ahead of the pack."

An argument apparently being made inside the U.S. government for expanding the military relationship is that it gives China's top officers more of a stake in the nation's relations with the United States and in China's modernization process.

### East German Escape Foiled

Reuters

HANNOVER, West Germany — An apparent attempt to cross the East German border failed Monday night when a truck being driven along a railroad track took a wrong fork and hit a buffer near Walkenried, West German border police said Tuesday. It was not disclosed how many people were in the truck or whether they were arrested.

## Trade Friction Eroding U.S. Ties, Japan Fears

### Tokyo Officials Warn That Americans Are Restive About Import Restrictions

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japanese officials have expressed concern in recent days that relations with the United States are deteriorating because of stubborn two-way trade problems.

"The sentiment in the United States is like that before the outbreak of a war," said Saburo Okita, head of a government advisory committee on trade.

Mr. Okita, a former foreign minister, met with U.S. officials in Washington and came home last week warning that the American government had grown increasingly impatient with what it viewed as Japan's reluctance to open its markets to imports.

On a broader issue, he said, an unidentified official in Washington complained that Japan, despite its huge trade surpluses, was "doing nothing" to contribute to the world economy.

While Mr. Okita's statements were among the more graphic, other Japanese officials have voiced similar concerns. Nobuo Matsunaga, who will take over late this month as Japan's ambassador to the United States, said recently that "we are facing a critical situation now."

There was a danger, Mr. Matsunaga said, of the United States enacting protectionist measures, which, he said, would be "most unfortunate" for both countries and for global free trade.

However, he said that his own government had to move quickly to open domestic markets, warning that Japan could no longer "continue the present situation of huge export surpluses."

Trade disputes between the two countries are hardly new, but they have become far more insistent in recent weeks and now threaten to dominate an overall relationship characterized as fundamentally sound by officials on both sides.

The frictions contrast with the mood last year, when political leaders in both countries were seeking re-election and put aside disagreements.

Adding an element of urgency is a late-March deadline set for the most critical issue on the U.S. agenda — increasing American exports of telecommunications equipment to Japan after April 1, when the government-run telephone company is placed in private hands. Japan gave ground Monday in a debate with the United States over

protection of computer software from unauthorized copying. Page 11.

Politically, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is in a delicate situation because he promised President Ronald Reagan in California on Jan. 2 that action would be taken on telecommunications and other trade matters.

But nothing of consequence has happened. In an apparent attempt to bolster his credibility, Mr. Nakasone recently ordered cabinet members to work faster to come up with substantial concessions.

He offered two deadlines — a mid-April meeting in Paris of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the annual economic summit conference of the seven industrial democracies that will be held in Bonn in May.

On both the U.S. and Japanese sides, officials have offered varying statements depending on the audience, with the tougher talks generally reserved for domestic consumption.

Mr. Matsunaga told the Japan National Press Club in February that one reason U.S. and European businessmen did not do well here was that "they don't try hard enough."

Wednesday, with the U.S. reporters, he put more emphasis on how his government viewed seriously the "strong perception in the United States that the Japanese market is not open enough to assure fair competition."

The U.S. undersecretary of commerce, Lionel H. Olmer, said in Tokyo last week that while much work remained he was encouraged by progress in the telecommunications negotiations.

In Washington later, Mr. Olmer told a congressional committee that proposed Japanese regulations on this issue supported "a growing international perception that despite political statements to the contrary Japan remains committed to keeping its market protected from foreign competition."

In Japan, there seems to be a growing weariness with U.S. trade demands, deepened by a widely held conviction that Americans blamed others when things went wrong.

Yoshio Okawara, the Japanese ambassador to Washington, said recently that "although Japan is becoming irritated by that, it should be careful."

## President Of Brazil Orders Ban On Spending

By Juan de Onis  
Los Angeles Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — The first cabinet meeting of Brazil's democratic administration has received a written order from President-elect Tancredino Neves prohibiting new government spending for 90 days as part of a "frontal attack on inflation."

Mr. Neves imposed the spending freeze in a message sent Sunday to the meeting of 26 ministers from the hospital in Brasilia, the capital, where he is recovering from emergency surgery that kept him from being sworn in by Congress on Friday.

Officials said that Mr. Neves would probably take office formally on Monday. Mr. Neves underwent surgery for an intestinal infection and has been reported to be recovering rapidly.

The message to the cabinet, read by Vice President Jose Sarney, showed that Mr. Neves has made control of inflation the chief priority for the new civilian democracy in office after 21 years of authoritarian military rule.

Inflation was above 225 percent last year. The outgoing government violated agreements with the International Monetary Fund to limit deficits, boosting the internal debt to more than \$27 billion and the foreign debt to \$100 billion.

In the past three months, the government has been paying debts by issuing growing amounts of paper money. The monetary base increased 19 percent in February, when it was supposed to contract 6 percent under the terms of an IMF agreement.

Mr. Neves discarded recommendations from some of his political advisers that the government should begin with "impact programs," devoting money to small public works projects that would create jobs in depressed urban areas and distribute food-for-work in rural areas.

Mr. Neves said there would be "no impact programs and no new starts on public works" until ministers review their budgets and come up with the necessary resources.

The new president said that the government's example on spending would inspire confidence in businessmen and workers. He called on businessmen to show restraint in price increases in the next three months. Negotiations with unions on new contracts in key industries begin next month.

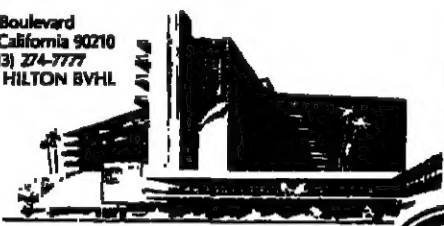
### The World's Favourite Address in Beverly Hills.

On famous Wilshire Boulevard, set amidst the privacy of golf greens, the most prestigious residential area and world renowned shopping. Elegant guest rooms and suites. Two heated pools and recreation facilities. A variety of famous restaurants and lounges including Trader Vic's and the world class L'Escoffier. Traditional guest services and amenities with a staff whose main concern is the comfort of our international clientele.

For information, call the Hilton Reservation Service, see your Travel Agent, or contact:

*The Beverly Hilton*

9576 Wilshire Boulevard  
Beverly Hills, California 90210  
Telephone (213) 274-7777  
Telex: 159483 HILTON BVHL



# CAMEL FILTERS



The world's fastest growing international brand.  
It's a whole new world.

دکتر کمالی



Eroding  
Fears  
That Americans  
Export Restrictions

President  
Of Br  
Order  
On Sp

## Cambodians Uprooted by War Transform Camps Into Villages

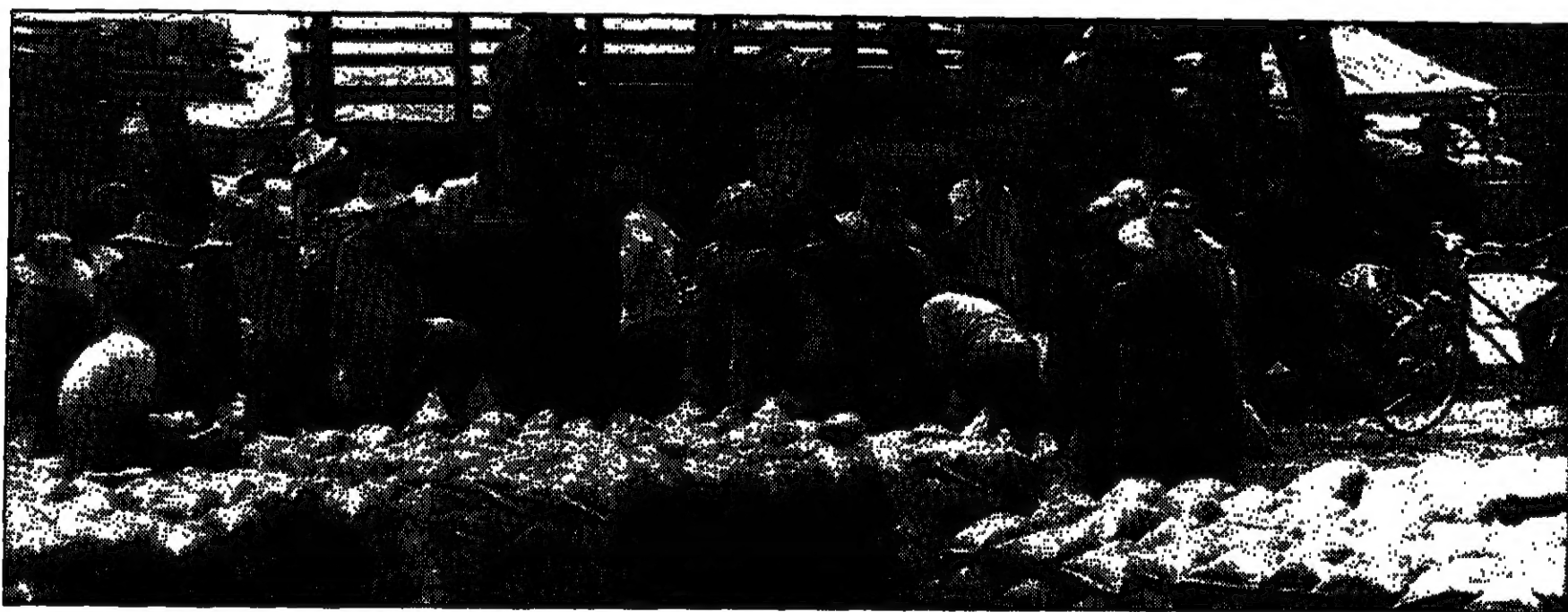
This year, the Vietnamese are not pulling back. Thus, the displaced Cambodians are not returning for the rainy season and evacuation camps have taken on a permanence that disturbs Thailand.



Two men at Khao Ta Ngoc carry rice and water distributed by the United Nations Order Relief Operation. Bags of rice are delivered to Site One.

Some of the camps are new, like Khao Ta Ngoc, above, because for the first time the Khmer Rouge are sending their civilians into Thailand to evade the Vietnamese. The first impression is of endless tents and of people tightly packed, but that vision can dissolve into one of three children as they meet a Western photographer.

Photographs by Jim Wilson  
New York Times News Service



Injured woman gets a blood transfusion in the hospital tent at Khao Ta Ngoc.



A child's labor to help build a hut at Site One was wasted when the fighting neared the camp on a recent day and its inhabitants were again displaced.



# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Savage War Drags On

No modern war has been more lawless than the savage conflict between Iran and Iraq. One side or the other has slaughtered civilians, spewed poison gas, sent children into battle, bombed neutral shipping, abused prisoners. And now they spread the war to the cities.

Alas, there is no respite available to end this four-and-a-half-year shootout. The belligerents are sovereign, both possessing the power and resources to continue the butchery, whatever the world thinks. Saddam Hussein, the president of better armed and less populous Iraq, has widened the war in the hope of forcing a settlement. But Iran shows no sign of settling for anything less than Mr. Hussein's "punishment" for igniting the conflict.

The only promising gleam is that neither side wants to appear wholly barbarian. This gives international agencies a modicum of leverage, and it is high time to make better use of it. The United Nations did encourage an agreement last June to spare civilians. That has now broken down.

Another repugnant case in point is the mistreatment of prisoners of war. Under a 1949 Geneva convention, Iran and Iraq pledged themselves to treat captives decently, and to open camps to routine visits by the International Red Cross. To their shame, both sides have dealt brutally with prisoners. To its

shame, the United Nations Security Council, in the name of remaining "neutral," cannot bring itself to condemn either side.

Iran's offense is worse. It holds 50,000 prisoners, compared with Iraq's 9,000, and has scorned and slandered the Red Cross monitors, all Swiss nationals. All their activities were suspended last October, depriving prisoners of any outside protection from abuse and forced "re-education." This is not conjecture. The Red Cross's charges against both countries have been corroborated by a UN team, the first ever to inspect POW camps.

The warring countries are quick to seize on international judgments that discredit the adversary. When Iraq was caught using chemical weapons last year, Iran proudly invoked evidence provided by the Red Cross. Iraq adroitly picked up the prisoner issue, proposing a one-sided exchange while ignoring the explicit language on such transfers contained in the Geneva convention. And both now strive to put the onus on the other for the "war of the cities."

Yet as the war grinds on, the Security Council still cannot bring itself to pass real judgment, not even to the extent of reaffirming the findings of a United Nations team. The savagery can be blamed on Baghdad and Tehran, but not this moral collapse.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Supporting a New Brazil

Brazil, by reason of its size and rapid growth, is probably the most influential of the countries joining the world's industrial economy. Its political choices are important not only for Brazilians but as examples to a world that constantly and unenthusiastically assesses the patterns of national advancement.

When the military seized control of Brazil in 1964, it was the most significant event in South America's long retreat from elected government. Similarly, Brazil's return to democracy reflects a great cycle running through South America. The inauguration of Brazil's newly elected president, Tancredino Neves, has been postponed by his illness. But his vice president, José Sarney, has taken over the administration in a smooth and assured transfer of power.

This transfer does severe damage to the stereotype that considers democracy to be a fair-weather form of government among South Americans, who, it alleges, will always turn authoritarian in the face of adversity. Brazil has been carefully restoring democratic prac-

tice while undergoing a drastic recession and an economic reorganization forced on it by the weight of its gigantic foreign debt. Rather than generating social upheaval and military repression, it has brought forward the adoption of a genuinely democratic government.

But it would be reckless to think that the present degree of hardship could continue forever without political effect, and here the United States has large responsibilities. The sudden increase in Brazil's debt burden over the last five years is the result of higher interest rates in the United States. It is possible to argue that Brazil's debts are tolerable even at these levels of interest, as long as it can sell its exports in a strong and rapidly expanding U.S. market. But if the U.S. economy should stop growing, or if North Americans should try to close their markets to South American imports, the consequences for Brazil would be severe. The United States has an obligation to support the Brazilians' great achievement.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Shultz's Good Advice

Secretary of State George Shultz has been giving the Israelis very good advice on economic policy. In the recent talks on expanded U.S. aid, he stuck to his position that any increase is going to have to be accompanied by fiscal reforms in Israel. By spending too much, borrowing too much and depending too heavily on foreign lending, the Israelis have got themselves into a genuinely dangerous place. But Israel's is not the only government that is currently spending too much, borrowing too much and depending too heavily on foreign lending. The United States itself could benefit from Mr. Shultz's advice.

The differences between the Israeli and American economies are rather obvious. In an illuminating essay recently published by the Institute for International Economics, Professor Stanley Fischer of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology argues that Israeli policy has been crippled by fear of recessions. In the late 1960s, Israel successfully forced its inflation rate almost to zero by methods that sent its traditionally low unemployment over 10 percent. The results, Mr. Fischer observes, were social demoralization, net emigration for the first time in Israel's history, and the political conclusion that Israel as a nation cannot afford unemployment.

For the next decade, successive governments kept employment high, and wages rose rapidly. There was another attempt at restraint in 1980, but it was unpopular, and with elections coming, the government abandoned it in less than a year. Caught between its defense requirements and high social spending, Israel has increasingly resorted to inflation. Last fall, before the temporary freeze was imposed, the annual inflation rate was in four digits. Israel is now teetering on the edge of hyperinflation — the spiral that destroys the currency.

In the United States, in contrast, there is less concern about unemployment than perhaps there ought to be. The essential reason for the low inflation amid rising incomes is that the United States can still borrow abroad to finance its large deficits. But no country's credit is infinite. When lenders begin to get anxious, the borrower's previously pleasant life suddenly becomes much more difficult.

Mr. Shultz is right, unfortunately, in telling the Israelis that they are going to have to balance their accounts. Americans, also unfortunately, are going to have to do the same. Good American advice to other countries is being undercut by Americans' refusal to apply that same advice to their own economy.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Gulf War: Unconvincing Grief

Nonbelligerent powers may wring their hands at this latest spectacle of slaughter, but in most cases their grief lacks conviction. The unpleasant fact is that this war suits almost everyone except those actually being killed, wounded or bereaved.

It is probably true that both belligerents can be more confident of staying in power while the war lasts than after it finishes. It is certainly true that Kurds claiming autonomy on both sides of the border, aided by each other's governments, are able to hold their own much

better than they could hope to if peace came. True, too, Turkey is doing excellent business with both sides; that Syria and Israel can confront each other with relative serenity so long as Iraq is occupied to the east; that the small Gulf states feel more threatened by the victory of either side than by the war's continuation; that OPEC would find it even more difficult to hold the present oil price if Iran and Iraq resumed full production; and that the United States can enjoy better relations with moderate Arab states so long as the latter are more worried about Iran than about Israel.

—The Times (London).

## FROM OUR MARCH 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: Western Show Denies It Is Cruel**  
LONDON — A libel action arising out of a visit which Sir William Cospatrick Dunbar, the Registrar-General, paid to the Wild West show at Earl's Court last year is being tried. The Red Man's Syndicate, which organizes the show, claims damages against the Associated Newspapers in respect of an alleged libelous letter by Sir William which appeared in the "Daily Mail." In the letter Sir William said that the bronco buck-jumping horses used in the show were ill-treated. Witnesses denied that there was cruelty in the shape of unduly tightening the girths, twisting and pinching broncos' ears, spurring horses in the neck. An Arizona "cow-gut" said that the cowboy who was cruel to horses in Arizona was apt to get shot. Other witnesses gave evidence that they saw no cruelty, and the hearing was adjourned.

**1935: Ivestia Warns of German Threat**  
MOSCOW — The "Ivestia" charges (on March 18) that Nazi Germany is preparing to wage war and appeals to "all powers interested in the cause of peace" to begin consultations in the face of Hitler's "open challenge." This journal insists that the Third Reich having made clear the German aggressive design through its conscription proclamation, the other powers should display their ability to "protect the cause of peace for Europe and for humanity." The "Ivestia" adds: "In the present emergency everything will depend upon whether the powers against which the German move is directed will speedily work out a system of mutual aid to be employed in case of a German aggression." Germany, "Ivestia" points out, can be made to see that she is outnumbered by the champions of peace.

## Mobilizing Youth to Lend Africa a Hand

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The progressive disintegration of Africa, a generation after independence, is a global distress. None of the efforts to help is anywhere near keeping pace with what is being lost. The overwhelming dimension of the disaster, not only in the vast numbers of people affected but in its complex trend to self-acceleration, is daunting to the best intentions. Still, a variety of new approaches is needed.

Technology can provide some help. Peter S. Spencer, director of the Institute of Neurobiology at Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York, suggests trying genetic engineering to breed edible strains of highly drought-resistant plants that are poisonous in their natural form. Bernard Kouchner has a double-barreled idea, aimed at reviving European spirits as well as African prospects. He is an intensely energetic, driven Frenchman who helped found Maledins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders) following the Biafra war to provide care in stricken areas. It has served well.

Mr. Kouchner now seeks to persuade the countries of the European Community to offer their youth an alternative to military duty: serving in the Third World, especially Africa.

They would be trained together before setting out; it would be an opportunity to bring young Frenchmen and Danes and Germans and Italians into small, combined units where they could regain a sense of common European effort.

Then, as European "development volunteers," they would be sent to work on "micro-projects" alongside Africans their own age, establishing

mechanical repair stations or small processing plants in the countryside, helping build feeder roads, setting up demonstration farms.

Retired people with skills would be welcomed as team leaders. Local governments would be fully involved in the planning, but the focus would be on the village level.

It sounds rather like the Peace Corps, or the equivalent of what the French call *coopérants*, but Mr. Kouchner points out important differences. For one thing, it would be multinational. For another, it would have room for participation by private enterprise and seek out financially self-supporting projects, maintaining them indefinitely with each year's recruits instead of turning them over to a dubious fate.

And, frankly, it sounds like a backdoor form of decolonization. Mr. Kouchner is aware of that. But he argues that by having mixed rather than national European teams, training local youth on fully equal terms and working only with local consent, that charge can be rebuffed.

"These people can't survive without us," he says, sadly, he is probably right. If the cycle of degeneration is to be reversed, a way has to be found to reintroduce Western capacity for organization, without old forms of domination. Aid money and business investment are not enough.

The cold, dreadful conclusion to be drawn from a generation of independence is that African governments are incapable of providing the

framework and services that development requires. Traditional village society, which at least provided subsistence, has largely broken down. Nothing adequate is replacing it.

Even if tens of thousands of young Europeans fanned out to share the work of modernization, it probably would not solve this problem of social structure. But it could help provide some basic skills and the renewed sense of community on which progress must be founded.

One appeal of Mr. Kouchner's proposal that attracts President François Mitterrand and other European leaders is that he presents it as a way of saving Europe: not in the usual material terms of expanding African markets and raw-material supplies, but as a source of Europe's shortest commodity — an exhilarating ideal for youth.

There's no adventure for this generation," Mr. Kouchner says, "nothing more exalting than to drive in the Paris-Dakar race. They have no way to discover the real world out there. What exciting memories will they have for later — dance halls, football games, cars?" He speaks rapidly, with derision for what he considers the bleak, tame stagnation offered today's youth.

"At least the war left memories. Something has to happen in your life, but it doesn't in this old, old continent. I'm proposing a risk."

That is a good way to look at this human misery, as another frontier, not to be conquered but to be rescued. The reward of having met a challenge can be even greater than the moral satisfaction of extending a hand.

The New York Times.

## Gorbachev: The Tailwinds In His Sprint to Power

By Seweryn Bialer

This is the first of two parts.

WASHINGTON — After a two-week visit I left Moscow on March 3, seven days before Konstantin Chernenko's death. The mood was one of gloom, frustration, impatience and embarrassment — gloom about the country's huge problems, frustration with the inactivity of those who were supposed to lead, impatience with an "old guard" of party leaders who refused to yield power, and embarrassment that a great nation and great power was essentially leaderless.

The embarrassment reached its apex in the macabre attempt to prop up, for election to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Republic, what everybody knew was a living corpse: President Chernenko.

Beneath that grim mood, however, there was hope that soon there would be a new leader, and that leader would be Mikhail Gorbachev.

People were so eager to believe that Mr. Gorbachev would really be "new" that during Mr. Chernenko's year in power, a mini-cult of personality formed in Moscow around Mr. Gorbachev — an unusual development.

Now Mr. Gorbachev has been named leader. In just six years a rank-and-file party official from a minor province became the inevitable choice to lead the Soviet Union. The story of his rise illuminates the workings of the Soviet system.

In recent years, there were unmistakable signs in the Kremlin of an ongoing power struggle. A fragmentation of power gave Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko extraordinary powers to shape Soviet foreign policy, and gave the civilian head of the armed forces, Dmitri Ustinov (who died in December), similar powers in security policies. Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov had wide latitude in economic matters.

Mr. Gorbachev's selection as general secretary of the Communist Party will quickly end the period of fragmentation, though a power struggle could continue for some time. Mr. Gorbachev is not a transitional leader, but will be in place for years. It may not be so important that he belongs to a new generation of Soviet leaders. What is important is that Russia again will have a continuity of leadership at the top, under a new, vigorous and probably strong leader.

What is hidden behind the facade of the young Mr. Gorbachev?

A Russian by origin, Mr. Gorbachev studied law at Moscow State

University and became a Communist Party member in 1952. After graduation in 1955 he returned to his home region of Stavropol and served in various political positions for the next 23 years.

In 1978 he was transferred to Moscow to become secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in charge of agriculture. In 1979, while still a Central Committee secretary, he was named a candidate member, and in 1980 a full member of the party's highest decision-making body, the Politburo. Although he has a law degree, there is no evidence of his ever practicing law. He entered the university when Stalin was in power — which meant the study of law was not exactly a prestigious pursuit. Nor is Mr. Gorbachev an agricultural economist, although he graduated from a local correspondence school of agricultural economics.

What Mr. Gorbachev is, first and foremost, is a professional party politician and an organization man.

At Moscow University he was the secretary of his faculty's Young Communist League, or Komsomol. Between 1955 and 1978 he occupied staff positions in the Stavropol Komsomol and then the Communist Party organization, ending up as provincial first secretary.

Nothing in Mr. Gorbachev's performance in Stavropol was especially notable — nothing that would explain his major promotion to Moscow in 1978. Perhaps he stood out because of his intelligence or special organizational talents. He certainly must have had a high-ranking patron in Moscow, but we do not know for certain who it was — perhaps Mikhail Suslov, for years the party's chief ideologist, or the previous secretary for agriculture, F.D. Kulakov. At some point Yuri Andropov adopted Mr. Gorbachev as his own protégé.

The process of participating in the work of the Politburo, and the access to data and analysis available to Politburo members, must have been exhilarating and broadening for Mr. Gorbachev. Suddenly he found himself exposed to all the most sensitive — and interesting — information.

His career was still focused on agriculture. Soviet agriculture performed badly during the years (1978-83) when Mr. Gorbachev was responsible for it, but his stature was not diminished. This suggests either a very powerful patron, or the judgment of top leaders that he did everything he



could in bad circumstances, or both.

By early 1982 he had earned a reputation among his colleagues in the party elite for high intelligence, considerable organizational abilities, political acumen and a talent for survival. He started to be looked upon as a young man of the future.

Mr. Gorbachev's great chance came with Leonid Brezhnev's debilitating illness in the early 1980s, the death of Mr. Suslov in 1982 and the transfer of the KGB chief, Yuri Andropov, to the central party Secretariat in May 1983 — changes that began the "post-Brezhnev" era even while Brezhnev was still alive.

There are numerous indications that Andropov took Mr. Gorbachev under his wing soon after Andropov was transferred from the KGB to the party secretariat, making the younger man a key lieutenant. Evidence of their close ties grew stronger after Andropov replaced Brezhnev in November 1982. By mid-'83 there were strong indications that the old and sick Andropov considered Mr. Gorbachev his eventual successor and was preparing him for the job.

Mr. Gorbachev was sent on a mission to Canada, where he demonstrated his ability to deal effectively with Westerners. He began to appear at receptions of foreign leaders. He developed a group of unofficial aides

and experts who advised him on foreign policy and military matters.

With Nikolai Ryzhkov, another young party secretary appointed by Andropov, he worked on plans for economic reforms. He made important speeches at the plenary meetings of the party's Central Committee and at meetings of party leaders and activists in many areas of the country. He started to develop a power base.

It seems likely that if Andropov had survived and remained active for another year, Mr. Gorbachev would have been his successor. But when Andropov died in February 1984, the old guard could still argue that Mr. Gorbachev, though growing in stature, was still too young and inexperienced. They chose Mr. Chernenko instead, knowing that his weakness would maximize their own power.

There is sufficient evidence to conclude that neither Mr. Gorbachev nor his allies challenged the selection of Mr. Chernenko in February 1984. This fact, and Mr. Gorbachev's behavior during the Chernenko interregnum, show his political sense, patience and talent for tactics.

Mr. Gorbachev's tactic in the Chernenko succession was to become Mr. Chernenko's close ally, instead of opposing him. This was decisive in Mr. Gorbachev's ascendancy.

In the fragmented arrangement that prevailed during the year Mr. Chernenko was in power, Mr. Chernenko himself was responsible only for ideological affairs — the preparation of a new party program to be unveiled late this year — and supervision of the party apparatus. From almost the beginning, Mr. Gorbachev became Mr. Chernenko's right-hand man, while his own responsibilities eventually expanded to culture, world communist affairs, the economy and personnel. Mr. Gorbachev never showed any sign of disloyalty to Mr. Chernenko.

The writer is a professor of political science at Columbia University and a frequent visitor to the Soviet Union. This is adapted from an article in *The Washington Post*.

## Condolences for Russia's Man of Hope

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It is a paradox that the totalitarian dictatorships commonly thought to have been the characteristic political product of modern times have all really been personal despotisms. Big Brother has been no anonymous brain behind the bureaucratic and technocratic machinery. He has been a disappointed seminarian, an ambitious ex-journalist, or a half-baked racial theorist and frustrated architect. Stalin, Mussolini and Hitler all possessed a malevolent genius as well, and personal magnetism ("When one sits beside him it's like sitting beside the sun," he gives out rays or something," said the love-struck Unity Mitford of Hitler). The last thing they were was anonymous. But it was they who dominated the 20th century and what it has become.

Mikhail S. Gorbachev gives off no such malign radiance. There are no such men evident in today's Soviet Union. Bureaucratic power has taken over from personal despotism. The most striking thing about what has happened to the policy of the Soviet Union from the time of Nikita Khrushchev to the appointment of Mr. Gorbachev is that changing the ruling personality has produced so little change in government.

The country is run by an organization, not by an individual. Much has been made of the reform efforts of Yuri Andropov. That is all they were — efforts. Mr. Andropov cleaned up some atrocious abuses of privilege in the ruler's entourage and made a start at improving accountability and discipline in industry — but this produced no basic change.

Even if his efforts had succeeded, they would not in themselves have changed the national course of the Soviet Union. They could have given the country a sounder and better dis-

ciplined productive plant and agricultural base. They could not have transformed the Soviet Union into a self-sufficient technological power, a modern industrial innovator, capable of competing on serious terms with the United States, Japan, or Western Europe in nonmilitary areas.

The Soviet economy has now slipped behind, to the point of being the most advanced among the Third World countries. It once was supported by its leaders (and by its more fearful Western critics) to be the compelling alternative pole of attraction not only to the developing world but to the working masses of Western society. That idea now seems laughable — but between the time of Lenin and that of Khrushchev it was taken quite seriously. Khrushchev said in 1961 that physical labor itself would be abolished in the Soviet Union during the 1960s, and that by 1970 the country would overtake the United States in terms of per capita output. He undoubtedly believed this. Mr. Gorbachev faces the sad reality.

It is all but impossible to see how real progress can be brought to the Soviet Union under the existing system. The nation is a rich one, and its people are brave and talented, but the Soviet Union is a declining force in world affairs. Could the system itself be changed? It is hard to see how this could be done peacefully.

Mr. Gorbachev will be allotted only very limited power to change things by the veteran members of the Politburo. Most of them possess more than 30 years' experience in power in Moscow, to Mr. Gorbachev's seven. Eventually, they will pass on. But there are other institu-

tional and historical inhibitions on change. Regional and district party leaders have considerable say over how policies are, or are not, carried out. The memory of Stalin — of terror, trials and leadership purges — is a barrier to centralizing power.

The problems Mr. Gorbachev faces seem, within the existing political structure, all but insurmountable. So what happens when a society finds itself blocked, and when it lives under the military threat that weighs upon the U.S.S.R. today? The answers are not all reassuring.

One would like to see constructive changes in the Soviet Union, making it a less menacing and dangerous factor on the international scene. One would like to see Russia recover its better traditions, which made of it so expansively creative a society in the 19th and early 20th centuries. One can only feel apprehension at the stress it today experiences.

The Soviet Union confronts genuinely frightening problems. Its position in Eastern Europe is, in the long run, unsustainable. Getting out of there may have even worse consequences.

Guerrilla war in Afghanistan has no evident solution but for retreat. The American determination to create a new generation of strategic military technology through the "star wars" program sets the United States on a course that the Soviet Union can follow only at ruinous costs.

This is the burden Mr. Gorbachev now assumes. One would like to wish him well. One is more inclined to offer him condolences. One cannot remain indifferent.

© 1985 William Pfaff.

## Guatemala: Help Is Not Yet in Order

By Beatriz Manz

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The Reagan administration proposing a major increase, from \$300,000 to \$35 million, in security assistance to Guatemala based on dual deception — that human rights have improved under General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores and that the military will soon turn over power to an elected civilian government.

In contrast to the information from virtually every independent human rights organization, a State Department report on Guatemala last month maintained that "even human rights conditions improved in 1984." In fact, shortly after the election, rape, torture, mutilation and assassinations — has become normal state of affairs. Nor is it secret war: Hundreds of people have been publicly abducted, and mutilated corpses are strewn throughout the countryside. More than 150 articles have appeared in the Guatemalan press detailing killings, disappearances and gruesome atrocities in the last three months alone.

The military has come to rely terror as the centerpiece of a counterinsurgency campaign designed to smash the guerrillas' base of support — to disrupt life among hundreds of thousands of ordinary Guatemalan villagers. The results of this campaign are staggering even by the blood standards of Guatemala. So far, 100,000 children are said to have been displaced or had their lives severely disrupted. In one highland area, the village of Finca San Francisco, was the site of a military massacre on July 17, 1982, of 3 men, women and children.

In the years since then, select killings and abductions have more less replaced large-scale massacres but the architects of yesterday's slaughter are still designing policy, fact, many of those responsible atrocities have been promoted rather than punished — and killings and disappearances still occur daily, a rate of more than 100 a month.

In this climate, the generals have declared that elections will be held Oct. 27, 1985. This may look good Washington, but what could elections mean to Guatemalans when army has crippled or destroyed independent organizations and virtually the entire country is consumed with fear? The average Guatemalan would not presume to criticize or organize openly against the status quo.

Whether or not elections place the military simply not able to relinquish power. The occupant of the presidential palace wears a pinstripe suit instead of uniform, but the army will still maintain its power.

The generals will continue to pose the lopsided pattern of ownership and income distribution that has given rise to much of the conflict. Potential civilian candidates recognize this, and none who favor land reform dare propose it.

Nor does anyone imagine that military will relinquish the power amassed in the country's through civil patrols and model villages. The army has conscripted 900,000 predominantly Indian into unpaid patrols and begun to turn 100,000 Indians in 70 model villages. Together, the two policies forcefully transforming the lives of the indigenous population.

In fact, far from getting ready to give up power, the army is further entrenching itself in realms normally controlled by civilians. A Nov. 1984 law, for example, extends military control over virtually all reconstruction and development efforts — precisely the area which much of the proposed economic from the United States would go.

New security assistance could send a signal that atrocities are acceptable. It also would be sure further strengthen the military's control. Is there an alternative?

There should be an alternative to economic aid and it should be dependent on three conditions: It should go to communities and not be managed by the military; those guilty of atrocities must be brought to justice; peace organizations and grassroots groups must be able to function freely.

The choice is clear: The United States can bankroll the further entrenchment of the military, or it can support the establishment of a new and just Guatemalan society.

The writer, who teaches anthropology at Wellesley College, contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Watchdog for the Media

Regarding the opinion columns "Courtrooms Are Not the Proper Forum" and "Juries Seem to Be Saying the System Is Unfair" (Feb. 27):

General William C. Westmoreland and Jim Fain deplore the absence of any agency that can expose irresponsible reporting and that has the power to redress victims of media bias or falsification. Both acknowledge that courts of law cannot do the job, with Mr. Fain contending that it "is for the media to clean up their act." This ignores the question of why they should do so, since the act is one they have laid out for themselves.

Fortunately, for the objectives of both men, a solution to the problem already exists, and that in the form of Accuracy in Media, which has offices in Washington. AIM's business, pursued for over 10 years, is the exposure of media bias and inaccuracy, via a carefully prepared newsletter. Admittedly, exposure alone cannot re-

dress damage. But at least it shows where the faults lie, and with such a showing, widely enough publicized, public demand will force media to acknowledge their failings, and their obligation to the truth. A unitary housecleaning will follow.

J.M. BRADLEY

Bonn

### Sci-Fi History

Regarding the feature "Sci-Fi Writers Split on 'Star Wars' Plan" (Mar. 2) by William J. Broad:

Ray Bradbury's statement "Eve body has forgotten that Russia helped start the Second World War" is a rather funny version of history. Different lesson. I remember Hil broke his treaty with it and invade also remember the conferences, Tehran and Yalta — and the result.

ROSMARIE GAUTIER  
Stamberg, West Germany.

**INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE**  
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982  
KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher  
Executive Editor: RENÉ BONDI  
Editor: ALAN SCOUR  
Deputy Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN  
Deputy Editor: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY  
Associate Editor: FRANÇOIS DESMAISON  
Director of Circulation: ROLF D. KRANZFUHL  
Director of Advertising Sales: ROLF D. KRANZFUHL

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92000 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1365. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cable: Herald Paris.

Directors of the publication: Walter H. Thompson, 385618, Telex: 61170.  
Managing Director: U.K.: Robin MacKenzie, 63 Long Ave., London WC2. Tel: 436-4802. Telex: 362009.  
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Comptabilité Paritaire No. 61337.  
U.S. subscription: \$284 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
© 1985, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

501 من الانشال



هذا من الأكل

ARTS / LEISURE

# Gentility Reigns; Punk's Now Passé

By Hebe Dorsey  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — This is the 10th anniversary of London Fashion Week and the message is that punk is finished; we are deep into gentility.

Most of the credit goes to Diana, the Princess of Wales, whose royal mantle looks and love of clothes have revitalized the industry, giving hope to everybody associated with fashion, including hat, glove and stocking makers.

"We've never had stockings like this before, with lace and flowers and colored seams," said a British journalist. Even King's Road, once a punk domain, now has windows bursting with brocade garments in pastel colors.

Diana is scheduled to attend a fashion reception for overseas buyers and reporters today at Lancaster House, hosted by Norman Lamont, minister of state for industry. The reception will mark the third time the Thatcher government has officially acknowledged fashion. (The first such event was hosted a year ago at 10 Downing Street by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the second was given by Lamont six months later.)

The London designers' greatest contribution to fashion is their ability to fantasize and come back with delightful, updated versions of their eccentric past. Last season's influential Regency Dandy look, with tight brocade pants and tapestry floral vests, is gaining more momentum.

If anything, this season the London designers are even deeper into fantasy. Reaching far and wide they have revived the languid and ambiguous world of Vita Sackville-West, the baggy hand-me-downs of mischievous Dickensian children, the underground world of Oscar Wilde's Dorian Gray, the faded weeds of country squires and the grand manor look of British equestrian society, with jodhpurs and riding jackets, canes and riding boots.

The romantic floral prints look like huge boxes of potpourri. Cued in British editors are already dressing in fabrics that appear to be straight out of Liberty's home furnishings department.

In the collections, roses turned up over everything, from shirts to oversized shortwaisted dresses. The hand-knit floral sweaters of Susan Duckworth, who runs a cottage industry outside London, were expensive but outstanding. Dashing accessories included forgotten hanging from black silk cords, extravagantly long pearls, fox boas, beauty spots, veils, and little bouquets of violets matching the purple outfits.

Even Katharine Hammett, who is best known for slogan T-shirts (her latest one is "Stay Alive in '85") did spoofily burlesque dresses of thick brown wool, and wrapped both men and women's faces with mauve tulle.

Despite a few minis, the look was predominantly long, sometimes reaching all the way to the floor, the silhouette was either thin and tubular or closely fitted, with a snug, small jacket over a wide, swirling skirt. The latter was seen in Milan last week, but the British did it with more flair and abandon.

Pants abounded but never cuffed and classic. They ranged from the long-johns variety to ski pants; the most typically British were the jodhpurs.

Jodhpurs, including some made of black leather, opened the collection of John McIntyre, one of the most exciting of London's new talents. McIntyre, 29, a graduate of the Royal College of Art, has worked in Milan as an assistant to Luciano Soprani and Krista's Marcia Mandelli.

This may account for the maturity of his collection (this is his third) as well as his polish. Using mostly fresh, blond, little-seen British models, McIntyre managed to put across a good dose of wit, a quality often lacking in the routine performances of international models.

McIntyre said he drew inspiration from Vita Sackville-West because "there's so much confusion in the fashion world today that you have to establish an identity. Vita hated clothes, but her style was unique."

Coming from a Liverpool working-class background, McIntyre said he showed grand country-life clothes "because everybody wants to look British nowadays. They're tired of their high-tech look." This also means the demise of the shapeless, sepulchral Japanese look.

"I think the Japanese look has done such harm to fashion," McIntyre said. "I think that fit and contour, cutting and shape are the most important things today. Fashion has to be happy. Life is too short to be miserable."

McIntyre's rendition of the 1920s, done with a light and humorous hand, was anything but miserable. Long, loose suits in subtle, low-key colors or in purple (Sackville-West's favorite color), were finished with miles of pearls, fox boas and the typical, to-the-eyebrows felt hat. The models also wore beauty spots and funny, gold-rimmed glasses.

Stunning Victorian coats, short and rounded and made of crew-necked embroidered fabrics, came in spice colors such as cinnamon and curry.

Designers such as Betty Jackson, Jasper Conran, Wendy Dagworthy and Janice Wainwright continued to make an impact with totally professional collections, full of real clothes for real people.

Jackson, well known for her prints, showed Edwardian outfits printed with thin, inky scribbles. Despite crazy accessories such as key-shaped jewelry, purple gloves and shirts hanging out of long jackets, her look was definitely adult.

Somber colors, such as claret, purple and olive, dominated the runways, but Dagworthy showed bright and cheerful yellows and reds.

Last but not least, Zandra Rhodes and Jean Muir showed collections that are the backbone of London fashions. Famous at home and abroad, these designers, whose businesses have survived for more than two decades, are proof that the British can be professional.

Stylishly, they could not be more different. The exuberant Rhodes' success is rooted in brilliant fabric design, while Muir is a purist whose introverted styles are based on impeccable cut and technique.



John McIntyre's fitted jacket with pleated skirt; Betty Jackson's lace top with velvet pants.



Rhodes' "India Revisited" collection, shown amid wafts of incense, was even more dramatic and colorful than usual, with long Nehru coats and embroidered rajah jackets with matching turbans. The colors included raj blue, mysoor ruby and Indian spice.

Muir is a tiny, birdlike woman whose clothes best on small-boned women. This season, however, she may attract bigger women as well, with fluid jerseys, lightweight sues and a leather that looked like alligator. Her newest dress was wrapped around the neck, leaving the shoulders bare.

Often accused of using strictly black and navy, Muir showed a lot of color, with red, purple, green and blue often mixed in rash combinations.

## Roots of Rap: Last Poets Still Speaking 'S poetry'

By Michael Zwirin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Some music historians say that "rap," the ghetto-born spoken rock songs that started winning wider audiences in the early 1980s, descends from "jailhouse" black prisoners reciting their troubles to others. Rap is street poetry put to music.

Toward the end of the 1960s a man called Lightnin' Rod recorded a jailhouse with Jimi Hendrix. In 1969 he was with the street-poetry group the Last Poets on their first album as Alafia Pudin, an African name.

By 1973, when the Last Poets made their classic "Hustler's Convention," he had converted to Islam with the name Jalal Uddin Mansur Nuridin. He is now the last of the first Last Poets.

What happened to the others? "Our first record sold over a million copies. It was all word of mouth. You couldn't find it in the white stores and we never got a platinum record. It was invisible, an impossible situation. And I suppose I became unbearable."

The Last Poets were formed after a South African exile poet named Willy Kgositsile visited a writers' workshop in Harlem. "This is the last age of poetry and essays," he said. "Guns and rifles will now take their place." Some of the students at the workshop said, "That's what we are, the Last Poets."

And that is how rap was born. Grandmaster Flash, Kurtis Blow and other rappers acknowledge the Last Poets as their ancestor. Nuridin raps them: "They were nappin' while we were rappin'." The rap craze has revived interest in the founders of collective spoken swinging street poetry.

Nuridin calls the form "apophysics, poetry for short. Speaking poetry rapidly." The post-rap Last Poets comprise Nuridin, who has a



Last 'poets' Jalal Uddin Mansur Nuridin (right), el-Hady

degree in and practices acupuncture; the teacher and poet Suhaim el-Hady in the front line; a conga drummer and a bass guitarist.

Their latest album, "Oh My People" (Celluloid), released earlier this month, was produced by Bill Laswell, master of techno-pop and one of the hottest producers in the business (Herbie Hancock, Mick Jagger). He added hissing and popping synthesizers behind the spoken words — despite the fact that one of the tracks, "Mean Machine," goes:

"Driving me nuts bolts screws I got the blues paying dues for program news of honeycoated lies that your eyes can't believe that weave the devil's magic with the latest gadget from the mean machine. . . the computer's equation for worldwide invasion that comes in the name of peace and good will to set the people up for the kill."

While Nuridin raps these lines quickly without punctuation, el-Hady chants slow verbal counterpoint behind him: "Automatics — pushbutton — remote control — synthetics genetics — control the soul."

The two "poets" see no conflict in using machinery to criticize machinery. "The machine depends on who operates it," el-Hady said. "The Chinese had gunpowder. They used it for fireworks, entertainment. Marco Polo took it to the West and it was hooked up to guns."

When the Last Poets' first album was released in 1970, the Black Panthers and the FBI were in a face-off, with both sides armed, and it looked serious. The Last Poets were not spokesmen, however; they considered themselves "loud-speakers" reporting objective daily news from the ghetto.

The album was well-covered in the media, with long articles in The New York Times and Daily News, the San Francisco Chronicle, Rolling Stone magazine and other publications. After "Hustler's Convention," the record industry told Nuridin: "We do not know how to market you."

"Hustler's Convention" was a brightly colored portrait of the ghetto, with hustling voices playing puns, prostitutes, dealers and gamblers backed by gunshots, breaking glass, barking dogs and an eclectic group of musicians including Kool and the Gang, Eric Gale and Julius Hemphill. It is no longer on the market.

"In show business most people show their business but we were taking care of business," Nuridin said. He tends to rap just talking.

"When we get finished speaking," said Nuridin, "then the audience is no longer interested in being entertained because they know that they can be entertained and enlightened at the same time."

Although the Last Poets are touring Europe in April, Nuridin refused to give their itinerary. "I don't like people to know where I am, and I don't want to fall into a show-biz routine. I'm not interested in advertising. We'll be there when we get there."

There's plenty of unused land to grow enough food to support the present population of the Earth and any likely increase," el-Hady said. "Look at how the Israelis made the desert flower."

"We started on the corner and finished on the square. We are troubadours, soothsayers, griots, observers; we tell real-life stories, stories of the times and their significance. We tell stories about the oppressed and the oppressor."

"The FBI" takes a conservative position on sexual politics: "Are you aware of the police? It's basic design is to kill, the fertile womb becomes a tomb for the new child unborn still. Are you aware of the brute whose job is to wither the fruit? . . . and make the beginning the end." It stems in part from Islam and in part from the view that birth control is a plot to limit Third World power and liberate only white women.

## Modern Premiere For Bach Preludes

By Ruth Youngblood  
United Press International

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Music lovers attending the modern premiere of 33 organ chorale preludes by Johann Sebastian Bach said the works exhibited the genius of Bach as a young man.

Before an audience of more than 2,000 Sunday at Yale University's Battell Chapel, Yale's assistant head music librarian, Victor Cardell, said, "This is a beautiful way to celebrate Bach's 300th birthday."

The tricentennial is not until Thursday, but the excitement generated by the presentation of the chorale preludes on the newly renovated chapel organ attracted musicians and Bach connoisseurs from throughout the United States for two performances.

The works, among the earliest by Bach discovered, are believed to have been written before the composer was 25.

"These pieces show a youthful genius experimenting with different styles," said the Yale organist, Charles Krigbaum, who played 17 preludes at his Harvard University counterpart, John Ferris, played the first 16.

[Krigbaum said he and the Bach scholar who discovered the preludes, Christoph J. Wolff of Harvard, found the manuscript to contain numerous copyist's errors. The Associated Press reported.]

The chorale prelude was developed in the 17th century as a way for organists to introduce hymns.

The traditional order was reversed Sunday: Members of the audience seemed particularly pleased with the introduction of each half of the program by a trombone quartet, with the Yale Bach Choir singing eight of the chorales before the organist played the preludes, so the listeners became familiar with the melody before hearing the organ version.

Three months ago, Wolff, chairman of the music department at Harvard, discovered the chorales in an 18th-century collection of German music at Yale's Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library.

"This was a special find," Wolff said, noting that the works helped "in tracing and evaluating the formative stages of Bach's art."

Listeners smiled to recognize melodies familiar in Protestant hymns such as "Lord God Now Open Wide Thy Heaven" and "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God."

The preludes were hailed by Harold E. Samuel, music professor and curator of the Yale library, as "the most significant Bach discovery of the last century." He said the preludes would "become part of the repertoire of every church organist in the world."

For the performance, carried live by public radio, the organ was completely restored, its 3,691 pipes, most of them metal, washed in hot, soapy water and its wooden pipes refinished. The instrument was built in 1951.

Bach, who was not widely famous during his lifetime, was born in Eisenach, Germany, on March 21, 1685, and died in Leipzig in 1750. Scholars said the manuscript apparently escaped earlier attention.

because it was inconspicuously labeled "chorales without text" and no references to composers were given in the library catalogue.

Programs for Tricentennial

The 300th anniversary of Bach's birth is being remembered with new recordings and biographies, as well as concert after concert. The Associated Press reported from Frankfurt.

Although many concerts in West and East Germany are pegged to Thursday's celebrations, tributes will continue throughout 1985 in connection with what has been declared the European Year of Music.

In Leipzig, where Bach scored many of his greatest works, more than 50 choral, orchestral and chamber music concerts featuring 90 of his compositions will be presented in nine days.

The United States will be represented by the Washington Bach Consort with a performance Sunday including the Sanctus from the B Minor Mass, a violin concerto, a motet and a cantata.

"We have a nice little stash of encores," said the group's director, J. Reilly Lewis, who will be leading 70 instrumentalists and singers on a tour of the major Bach sites.

West German television devoted six hours to a "Bach After Eight" spectacular Saturday in West Berlin. Bach festivals are also scheduled in Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Würzburg, Darmstadt, Kassel and other cities. And Deutsche Grammophon Gesellschaft has released a new set of Bach works on 130 long-playing records.

Strike Cancels 'Flute' Again

MILAN — The La Scala premiere of Mozart's "The Magic Flute" was blocked by an orchestra walkout Sunday, for the second time in three days.

New collection  
**ESCADA**  
at European export prices  
**Marie-Martine**  
8, Rue de Sèvres, Paris 6th.  
Tel: (1) 222 18 44.

The home of Burberrys Paris, since 1909 (Near the Madeleine)

The full range of traditional Burberrys Mens, Ladies & Children clothing.  
**Burberrys**  
8, bd Malesherbes Paris 8 - 266.13.01

IT'S WONDERFUL TO BE A WINNER!

Now try the Lottery with only 80,000 Tickets

44,800 winners  
**WINNING CHANCES: 1:2**

Yes, only 80,000 tickets participate in the 120<sup>th</sup> Austrian Lottery, bringing YOU closer to BIG WINS like these:

**1st Prize: US \$ 540,000.00**  
**2nd Prize: US \$ 270,000.00**  
3rd Prize: \$ 225,000.00 2 Prizes of \$ 180,000.00  
2 Prizes of \$ 135,000.00 2 Prizes of \$ 90,000.00  
31 Prizes of \$ 45,000.00 35 Prizes of \$ 22,500.00  
PLUS 44,825 Other Cash Prizes up to \$ 13,500.00  
**Total Prize Money: \$ 19,080,000.00**

- Your winning chances are the best worldwide, since one out of every two tickets wins at least the cost of the ticket.
- All winnings paid out tax-free in any currency, anywhere.
- For your protection, the Austrian Lottery is under strict government control.

Make a date with luck! Write today, using coupon, for brochure and ticket application form

**PROKOPF INTERNATIONAL**  
official distributor for the Austrian National Lottery.

29 Marshfield St. (Since 1913) A-1061 Vienna, Austria.

Please send me a brochure and ticket application form for the 120<sup>th</sup> Austrian National Lottery. (Only valid until 31st March 1985)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City/Country \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_  
COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL TODAY • WIN TOMORROW • MAIL TODAY • WIN

# Conran Associés.

## Marketing by Design.

OUR Business is providing design and marketing services to industry and commerce.

We design buildings (outside and inside) shops, shopping centres, offices, restaurants and airports.

We design products and the packaging that helps to sell them. Often we do the advertising as well.

We design corporate identity systems and implement them to help companies communicate effectively and efficiently with their customers and employees.

Our success and that of our clients such as HACHETTE, SUISSES, HABITAT, SPARTY, SEPHORA, FRANCE ARNO, PINGOUIN, FOTOFEST, L'ORÉAL is founded on the belief that good design produces a competitive advantage, improves productivity and generates profit.

If you would like to learn more about our services and how we can assist your marketing effort, contact Christopher WEEDEN at CONRAN Associés on (1) 544 01 10. Alternatively fill in the coupon provided and we will send you our literature.

CONRAN Associés  
52, Bd. du Montparnasse  
75015 PARIS  
Tel: (1) 544 01 10  
Telex: 203 051

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Position \_\_\_\_\_  
Company \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Send to Christopher Weedén, Conran Associés, 52 Bd. du Montparnasse, 75015 Paris.

CONRAN ASSOCIÉS

BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE	
"Europe's Best View"	
PROGRAM, TUESDAY 19th MARCH	UK TIMES
12.35 FAMILY	18.00 THE LUCY SHOW
13.00 STAR FLEET	18.30 CHARLIE'S ANGELS
13.10 SKY TRAX 1	19.30 SKYWAYS
13.45 SKY TRAX 2	20.10 MOVING REPORT
13.50 SKY TRAX 3	20.40 AMERICAN FOOTBALL
17.20 MR ED	22.00 SKY TRAX

SKY CHANNEL TV ADVERTISING SELLS PRODUCTS FAST - FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT THE SALES DEPARTMENT.  
SKY CHANNEL, SATELLITE TELEVISION PLC, TEL: LONDON (01) 636 4077 TELEX: 266943

### DOONESBURY

NOT BAD, MIKE. WELL, IT IS A FRENCH PRONOUN, CREGGIE. YOU NEVER HEAR IT IN THE UNITED STATES.

I KNOW, BUT ALL THE RESEARCH SHOWS THAT FRENCH PEOPLE USE IT REFERRED TO AS "AMERICA."

WHY ARE AMERICANS SO INSECURE ABOUT THEIR OWN COUNTRY? DO ANY OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE AIDS THAT ARE SO RELIGIOUSLY CHAUNISTIC?

I DON'T KNOW, L...

SO FOR IT, GRIFF! FEEL GOOD ABOUT YOURSELF, WILL YOU?



NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	125.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00	
AT&T	48.00	47.00	47.00	+1.00	
GE	30.00	29.00	29.00	+1.00	
AMT	10.00	9.00	9.00	+1.00	
GO	15.00	14.00	14.00	+1.00	
MSFT	25.00	24.00	24.00	+1.00	
BA	12.00	11.00	11.00	+1.00	
GM	18.00	17.00	17.00	+1.00	
PPG	10.00	9.00	9.00	+1.00	
UN	12.00	11.00	11.00	+1.00	

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1245.00	1240.00	1240.00	+5.00	
Trans	101.00	100.00	100.00	+1.00	
Comp	288.00	285.00	285.00	+3.00	
NYSE	1245.00	1240.00	1240.00	+5.00	

NYSE Index					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	1245.00	1240.00	1240.00	+5.00	
Indus	1245.00	1240.00	1240.00	+5.00	
Trans	101.00	100.00	100.00	+1.00	
Comp	288.00	285.00	285.00	+3.00	

Monday's NYSE Closing					
Vol. of 3 P.M.	74,200,000				
Prev. 3 P.M. vol.	75,000,000				
Prev. consolidated close	1238.00				

AMEX Diaries					
Class	Prev.	Chg.			
Advanced	100.00	+1.00			
Defensive	100.00	+1.00			
Utilities	100.00	+1.00			
New Issues	100.00	+1.00			

NASDAQ Index					
Week	Year	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	1985	227.00	228.00	227.00	227.00
Indus	1985	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Trans	1985	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Comp	1985	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	125.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00	
AT&T	48.00	47.00	47.00	+1.00	
GE	30.00	29.00	29.00	+1.00	
AMT	10.00	9.00	9.00	+1.00	
GO	15.00	14.00	14.00	+1.00	

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Week High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
125.00	124.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.6	125.00	124.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.6
48.00	47.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.3	48.00	47.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.3
30.00	29.00	GE	0.50	1.67	17.9	30.00	29.00	GE	0.50	1.67	17.9
10.00	9.00	AMT	0.25	2.50	12.0	10.00	9.00	AMT	0.25	2.50	12.0
15.00	14.00	GO	0.50	3.33	15.0	15.00	14.00	GO	0.50	3.33	15.0

## N.Y. Stock Prices Are Mixed

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were mixed late Monday after a rally attempt faded in moderate trading. The Dow Jones industrial average was up 1.44 to 1,248.79 an hour before the close. Declines led advances by a 4-3 ratio. Volume was about 76.5 million shares, compared with 75.4 million in the same period Friday. Prices were lower in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues. Trade Latimer of Evans & Co., said there was

Although prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

"no follow-through to the heavy selling that occurred near the close on Friday." She said market-watchers believe an upward move could take place if the Dow is able to hold somewhere above the 1,240 area.

She noted that the computer issues were receiving less attention with volume on the low side. She pointed out that volume during the recent slide had slowed from the trading pace earlier in the year.

Before the stock market opened, the government reported the U.S. balance of payments deficit was a record \$101.6 billion in 1984.

The deficit in the fourth quarter — \$23.7 billion — was smaller than the third quarter figure, which was revised to \$33.6 billion.

In another report, the government said U.S. industries used 80.7 percent of capacity in Feb-

ruary, a 0.7-percentage point drop from January. It was the biggest drop since October 1982. Governor Richard Celeste of Ohio extended indefinitely his order closing 70 privately insured savings and loans. The state legislature to consider a plan to have the institutions apply for federally backed insurance.

Although analysts said the problem with Ohio thrift institutions last week was limited in nature and did not have a direct effect on the stock market, the situation could contribute to a mood of uncertainty.

Alfred Harris of Josephthal & Co., St. Louis, said the stock market has "bottomed out from the reaction move of the last few weeks." Commenting on the "psychological barrier" of the Dow's 1,300 level, Mr. Harris said "as long as inflation is under some control... you'll see the potential" for the market to return to the high levels seen earlier this year. "I do believe it will come back," he said.

Now that the stock market has backtracked some 52 points since making a record high of 1,299.36 on the Dow Jones industrial average March 1, analysts are focusing on what fundamental changes might be needed to change the direction.

On the trading floor, Phillips Petroleum was near the top of the active list and sharply lower. Phillips said approximately 133 million shares were tendered, setting in motion the \$4.5-billion plan that will exchange a package of debt securities for half the outstanding shares. Phillips said it was accepting for exchange 72.58 million shares.

Commonwealth Edison (ex-dividend) was up a fraction at midday on heavy volume.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Week High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
125.00	124.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.6	125.00	124.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.6
48.00	47.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.3	48.00	47.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.3
30.00	29.00	GE	0.50	1.67	17.9	30.00	29.00	GE	0.50	1.67	17.9
10.00	9.00	AMT	0.25	2.50	12.0	10.00	9.00	AMT	0.25	2.50	12.0
15.00	14.00	GO	0.50	3.33	15.0	15.00	14.00	GO	0.50	3.33	15.0

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Week High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
125.00	124.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.6	125.00	124.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.6
48.00	47.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.3	48.00	47.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.3
30.00	29.00	GE	0.50	1.67	17.9	30.00	29.00	GE	0.50	1.67	17.9
10.00	9.00	AMT	0.25	2.50	12.0	10.00	9.00	AMT	0.25	2.50	12.0
15.00	14.00	GO	0.50	3.33	15.0	15.00	14.00	GO	0.50	3.33	15.0

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Week High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
125.00	124.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.6	125.00	124.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.6
48.00	47.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.3	48.00	47.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.3
30.00	29.00	GE	0.50	1.67	17.9	30.00	29.00	GE	0.50	1.67	17.9
10.00	9.00	AMT	0.25	2.50	12.0	10.00	9.00	AMT	0.25	2.50	12.0
15.00	14.00	GO	0.50	3.33	15.0	15.00	14.00	GO	0.50	3.33	15.0

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Week High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
125.00	124.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.6	125.00	124.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.6
48.00	47.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.3	48.00	47.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.3
30.00	29.00	GE	0.50	1.67	17.9	30.00	29.00	GE	0.50	1.67	17.9
10.00	9.00	AMT	0.25	2.50	12.0	10.00	9.00	AMT	0.25	2.50	12.0
15.00	14.00	GO	0.50	3.33	15.0	15.00	14.00	GO	0.50	3.33	15.0

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Week High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
125.00	124.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.6	125.00	124.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.6
48.00	47.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.3	48.00	47.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.3
30.00	29.00	GE	0.50	1.67	17.9	30.00	29.00	GE	0.50	1.67	17.9
10.00	9.00	AMT	0.25	2.50	12.0	10.00	9.00	AMT	0.25	2.50	12.0
15.00	14.00	GO	0.50	3.33	15.0	15.00	14.00	GO	0.50	3.33	15.0

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Week High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
125.00	124.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.6	125.00	124.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.6
48.00	47.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.3	48.00	47.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.3
30.00	29.00	GE	0.50	1.67	17.9	30.00	29.00	GE	0.50	1.67	17.9
10.00	9.00	AMT	0.25	2.50	12.0	10.00	9.00	AMT	0.25	2.50	12.0
15.00	14.00	GO	0.50	3.33	15.0	15.00	14.00	GO	0.50	3.33	15.0

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Week High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
125.00	124.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.6	125.00	124.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.6
48.00	47.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.3	48.00	47.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.3
30.00	29.00	GE	0.50	1.67	17.9	30.00	29.00	GE	0.50	1.67	17.9
10.00	9.00	AMT	0.25	2.50	12.0	10.00	9.00	AMT	0.25	2.50	12.0
15.00	14.00	GO	0.50	3.33	15.0	15.00	14.00	GO	0.50	3.33	15.0

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Week High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
125.00	124.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.6	125.00	124.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.6
48.00	47.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.3	48.00	47.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.3
30.00	29.00	GE	0.50	1.67	17.9	30.00	29.00	GE	0.50	1.67	17.9
10.00	9.00	AMT	0.25	2.50	12.0	10.00	9.00	AMT	0.25	2.50	12.0
15.00	14.00	GO	0.50	3.33	15.0	15.00	14.00	GO	0.50	3.33	15.0

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Week High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
125.00	124.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.6	125.00	124.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.6
48.00	47.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.3	48.00	47.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.3
30.00	29.00	GE	0.50	1.67	17.9	30.00	29.00	GE	0.50	1.67	17.9
10.00	9.00	AMT	0.25	2.50	12.0	10.00	9.00	AMT	0.25	2.50	12.0
15.00	14.00	GO	0.50	3.33	15.0	15.00	14.00	GO	0.50	3.33	15.0

كلذا من الأصل

(Continued on Page 12)







(Continued from Page 10)

(Continued from Page 10)

[illegible]

Via The Associated Press.

Via The Associated Press.

All Stocks		Div. Yld.	P/E	High-Low	Open	Close
1524	10% UnifInd	23	5.4	67	144	139
1525	10% UnifInd	356	4.2	23	100	100
1526	10% UnifInd	540	2.7	3	183	188
1527	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1528	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1529	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1530	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1531	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1532	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1533	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1534	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1535	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1536	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1537	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1538	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1539	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1540	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1541	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1542	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1543	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1544	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1545	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1546	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1547	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1548	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1549	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1550	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1551	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1552	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1553	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1554	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1555	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1556	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1557	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1558	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1559	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1560	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1561	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1562	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1563	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1564	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1565	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1566	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1567	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1568	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1569	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1570	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1571	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1572	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1573	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1574	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1575	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1576	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1577	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1578	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15
1579	10% UnifInd	10	7.0	12	10	10
1580	10% UnifInd	451	8.0	14	15	15

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

100

<b>Japan</b>		<b>5 Months</b>	
Revenue	1,416	Revenue	1.4
Net Inc.	20.18	Net Inc.	20.18
Pf Share	0.77	Pf Share	0.77
<b>Kubota</b>			
<b>3rd Quar.</b>		<b>1984</b>	
Revenue	121.46	Revenue	125.37
Net Inc.	1.4	Net Inc.	1.4
Pf ADS	58	Pf ADS	58
<b>9 Months</b>		<b>1984</b>	
Revenue	422.26	Revenue	422.26
Net Inc.	12.60	Net Inc.	10.4
Pf ADS	199	Pf ADS	199
<b>Sony</b>			
<b>1st Quar.</b>		<b>1984</b>	
Revenue	202.6	Revenue	202.6
Net Inc.	19.82	Net Inc.	17.24
Pf ADS	84	Pf ADS	75
<b>United States</b>			
<b>Federal Express</b>			
<b>3rd Quar.</b>		<b>1984</b>	
Revenue	\$15.7	Revenue	\$15.7
Net Inc.	0.3	Net Inc.	0.3
Pf Share	0.3	Pf Share	0.4
<b>Year</b>		<b>1984</b>	
Revenue	57.2	Revenue	57.2
Net Inc.	1.4	Net Inc.	1.4
Pf Share	0.72	Pf Share	0.72
<b>W. German</b>			
<b>Kloesener-We</b>			
<b>3rd Quar.</b>		<b>1984</b>	
Revenue	6.79	Revenue	6.79
Net Inc.	4.8	Net Inc.	4.8
<b>Year</b>		<b>1984</b>	
Revenue	26.2	Revenue	26.2
Net Inc.	17.42	Net Inc.	17.42
<b>Salzgitter</b>		<b>1984</b>	
<b>3rd Quar.</b>		<b>1984</b>	
Revenue	10.1	Revenue	10.1
Net Inc.	0.81	Net Inc.	0.81
Pf Share	1.0	Pf Share	1.0
<b>5 Months</b>		<b>1984</b>	
Revenue	50.4	Revenue	50.4
Net Inc.	2.6	Net Inc.	2.6
Pf Share	1.4	Pf Share	1.4
<b>Worthington</b>		<b>3rd Quar.</b>	
Revenue	10.1	Revenue	10.1
Net Inc.	0.81	Net Inc.	0.81
Pf Share	1.0	Pf Share	1.0

[illegible]

RECEIVED  
JAN 10 1964  
ALBANY, N.Y.

**AmpolAI**  
**Glosser**

The Associated Press  
NEW YORK

NEW YORK — France needs to find an alternative to the U.S. dollar, probably by basing the franc on the German mark and the Euro.

currency unit, Prime Minister Laurent Fabius said Sunday.

In an interview with *Time* magazine,

ablis said, "A smooth decline of the dollar is required. From the U.S., a more balanced

et and a better policy on interest rates would be helpful. As for us, we need a deterrent.

He added: "Quite frankly, if we don't wa-

e overdependent on the dollar, our Euro-  
economies have to be strong and we need

alternative to the dollar, which means the  
and the development of the European Cur

On the French elections, the prime minister

...id the interim elections had not been de-  
Generally speaking, we are in a period of

Generally speaking, people in a period of  
 vote against incumbents in this kind of

on," he observed. "That was good for us. We were in opposition. It is different for

Mr. Fabius said France fell too far behind

modernization between 1975 and 1982  
have to do it intensely right now, which

sy economically or socially," he said.



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## AT&amp;T's New Computer Ready After a Struggle

**Reuters**  
NEW YORK — After struggling for months to untangle a web of mechanical problems, American Telephone & Telegraph Co. is preparing to unveil its "Safari" personal computer later this month, industry sources said.

The PC 7300, also known by the code name Safari, is the centerpiece of AT&T's plan to sharpen its challenge to the industry leader, International Business Machines Corp.

"AT&T has put a lot of time and money into this product," said Leonard Hyman, an analyst for Merrill Lynch. "A lot of the company's credibility hangs on its success or failure."

The new machine is designed to match the capabilities of IBM's PC-AT.  
But AT&T is likely to face several difficulties, analysts said.

## Private Businesses Grow To 9.3 Million in China

**Reuters**  
BEIJING — China had 9.3 million private businesses by the end of 1984, 57 percent more than the previous year, a spokesman for the state administration of industry and commerce announced Monday.

All large industries in China are state-owned, but private enterprise is being encouraged.

## Ford Motor Workers Agree On Global Solidarity Plan

**Reuters**  
LONDON — Ford Motor Co. workers from 16 countries have agreed on a plan of international solidarity to prevent the company from crushing industrial action in any one plant, union leaders said Monday.

The plan was the key decision made at the first Ford world workers' conference held in Liverpool and attended by representatives of 140,000 Ford workers worldwide, the officials said.

"We have agreed that when our colleagues are in dispute we will not allow Ford to increase or substitute production elsewhere or to import substitute vehicles or parts," the conference chairman, Bernie Pashingham, told reporters.

Mr. Pashingham said he was confident that all of the automaker's plants worldwide would act together if Ford tried to close a plant in Europe, as had been rumored.

The strategy has already proved effective, Mr. Pashingham said. When the West German union was involved in a dispute over working hours, Ford attempted to import parts from South Africa into Britain but the workers refused to use them, he said.

He predicted that such actions would now increase. "I am not saying it will happen overnight, but we have laid the foundations," he said.

## GM Chief Cites Requirements For New Plant

**United Press International**  
DETROIT — The chairman of General Motors Corp., Roger Smith, has said that American states with heavy debts and poor educational systems will not be chosen for the automaker's new Saturn plant — regardless of what tax breaks and other incentives they offer.

In an interview with the Detroit Free Press, Mr. Smith said such incentives "are a factor, but they are not so predominant a factor." He said "tax breaks can make a silk purse out of a sow's ear."

He did not name specific states in the interview with the newspaper's editorial board, nor did he say how GM rates Michigan's economic health and the quality of its schools.

The Saturn plant will employ 6,000 workers on two shifts. Several states and hundreds of communities have been courting GM for the plant. A decision is expected by May 1.

GM officials quoted by the newspaper said Sunday that only Florida has been ruled out as a Saturn site.

## U.S. Steelmakers Are Raising Prices

**By Claire Miller**  
**Reuters**

NEW YORK — The largest U.S. steelmakers have been increasing prices by an average of 5 percent as a result of an improved business climate and recent curbs on imports, but industry analysts caution that higher prices may be only temporary.

"It's a temporary increase, which will be pressured in the third quarter," said Jane Collin, an analyst at Standard & Poor's Corp.

She noted that the July-September period is typically marked by reduced demand for steel because many metalworking plants curtail operations for the summer.

She predicted that the price improvement will average only 3 percent at the end of 1985 from the levels at the end of 1984.

Other analysts said imports will continue to provide competition for U.S. steelmakers. The Reagan administration has negotiated agreements with other countries to reduce finished steel products to 18.5 percent of the U.S. market, but imports on specific products have yet to be resolved.

"Imports of semifinished steel

## Bally Diversification Saved Firm From Disaster

**By Steven Greenhouse**  
**New York Times Service**

CHICAGO — When Bally Manufacturing Corp. began diversifying in the late 1970s, spending the jackpot it had won selling pinball and Pac-Man machines, its aim was to expand into less cyclical businesses. The company was not seeking a life preserver in case the then-thriving video arcade games business collapsed.

But collapse it did. And today, Robert E. Mullane, Bally's chairman and chief executive officer, readily acknowledges that, were it not for the company's diversification into casinos, amusement parks and health clubs, Bally might have gone the way of the nickel pinball machine.

"I wish we could say we were frightened to diversify," Bally's chairman said. "Even in our worst-case scenarios, we never dreamed the video-game business would disappear the way it did."

The plunge in demand for arcade games was so severe — from about 100,000 video and pinball machines a year in 1982 to fewer than 15,000 last year — that it forced several other game makers out of business. Bally, though still in business, has nonetheless had problems: Its profit plunged to \$5.2

million in 1983 and it had a loss of \$100 million last year, largely because of an arcade games write-off and an operating loss in that division. The company earned a record \$91 million in 1982. Bally's common stock closed at \$14.625 a share Friday on the New York Stock Exchange, down from \$32 in 1982.

"It's not a strong company at this point," said Harold Vogel, an analyst with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith. "They have to get back on track. It will probably take six months or a year before they make significant progress." Mr. Vogel estimates that Bally will earn \$32 million this year — slightly below the company's own \$35-million projection.

Bally executives are confident, however, that their company is on the mend, with its health clubs, its casino hotel and its lottery division all expected to provide growth. Mr. Mullane estimated that Bally's overall revenue would increase slightly to about \$1.4 billion this year. Last year's revenue rose nearly 15 percent, principally because of Bally's \$72-million purchase of Health & Tennis Corp. of America, a chain of 285 clubs and 1.5 million members that makes Bally the largest health club operator in the United States.

"This year will certainly be a

great improvement over the last two," Mr. Mullane said. "Every business will be profitable, except, perhaps, video games."

Pinball and other arcade games had been Bally's bread and butter ever since the Chicago-based company was founded in 1931. It was the late 1970s, however, when the company's games division suddenly took off, thanks to its introduction of slick, new electronic pinball machines to replace the electromechanical machines of old.

In 1979, Bally began producing Space Invaders, a phenomenally successful machine licensed from Japan. And in 1980, it introduced the even more successful Pac-Man. Thanks principally to Pac-Man, sales of Bally's video and pinball games jumped to \$435 million in 1982 from \$229 million two years earlier.

Then arcade games sales, like the roller coasters at Bally's Six Flags amusement parks, began almost a free fall. The industry plunged, Mr. Mullane said, because young people tired of the fad and because manufacturers could not come up with a game that attracted youngsters the way Pac-Man did.

Bally's coin-operated video and pinball games sales plummeted to \$99 million in 1983, and to \$68 million last year. The company was

forced to take a \$169-million pre-tax write-off last December as it shrunk its arcade games division.

"Arcade games went from being our single largest business — the thing that drove us for the last 50 years — to our fifth-largest business," said Mr. Mullane.

Bally, which is still the largest arcade games maker, has laid off 3,000 people from its arcade games division and slashed the division's break-even point from \$300 million to \$40 million, which is what Mr. Mullane estimates division sales will be in 1985.

In Mr. Mullane's view, Bally's fastest-growing division will be its chain of health clubs. They include the Vic Tanny chain and the Jack LaLanne clubs in the New York area. With \$350 million in revenue last year, the clubs have already become Bally's largest revenue producer. Health & Tennis Corp.'s revenue has jumped an average of more than 20 percent a year in the past decade.

Many analysts are not so exuberant as Mr. Mullane about the clubs' prospects. "Certainly, a lot of people go to these facilities," said Marvin B. Roffman, an analyst with Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. in Philadelphia. "But remember, fads can last two months, two years or a hundred years."

## AMC to Offer New Warranty

**The Associated Press**

DETROIT — American Motors Corp. announced Monday that it would offer a five-year, 50,000-mile (80,000-kilometer) warranty on its 1985 Renault Alliance and Encore subcompact cars. The warranty is AMC's latest effort to spur lagging sales.

Late last year, AMC lowered the prices of the Encore and Alliance by 1.6 percent and offered 10.5-percent financing. The company now offers 8.5-percent financing.

The five-year warranty covers the drive train and any rust on exterior body panels, like the company's normal 12-month or 12,000-mile warranty.

## Chrysler Spending Plans

**Reuters**

DETROIT — Chrysler Corp. has begun a five-year, \$10.5-billion capital-spending program, Automotive News magazine reported Monday. Quoting a senior Chrysler executive, it said \$3.5 billion would be allocated for cars, \$2.1 billion for trucks, \$1.1 billion for power trains and \$3.8 billion for plant modernization.

## COMPANY NOTES

**Alexander & Baldwin Inc.** said Chairman R.J. Pfeiffer was asking its 6,700 shareholders to vote against Harry Weinberg's attempt to take over the company. Mr. Weinberg, owner of 25 percent of the company's stock, is starting a proxy fight to elect his own slate of directors at the annual meeting April 25.

**Arbed SA** said it made its first net profit in 10 years in 1984 — 645 million Luxembourg francs (\$9.34 million) after posting a loss of 2.4 billion francs in 1983. It said rising exports helped increase volume by 18.2 percent to 56.7 billion francs.

**Broken Hill Pty. Co.'s** unit, Utah Development Co., said production had stopped at five open-pit coal mines in the Australian state of Queensland because of a strike by 2,500 workers over bonus payments.

**W.I. Carr, Sons & Co. (Overseas)** has obtained a license from the Japanese Finance Ministry to engage in dealing, brokering, underwriting and selling securities in Japan, the ministry announced.

**Control Data Corp.** and **Kobe Steel Ltd.** plan a joint venture to provide Control Data's Cybernet

science and engineering data in Japan beginning in June, according to Control Data Japan Ltd.

**Hitachi Ltd.** said it plans to publicly place in May a 100-billion-yen convertible bond with a maturity of at least 10 years. Securities sources said Nomura Securities Co. Ltd. was expected to be lead manager.

**Hyundai Motor Co.** is to export 50,000 Pony and Stellar model cars to Canada this year under an agreement reached with a group of 300 Canadian dealers who visited South Korea. Hyundai sold 38,000 cars in Canada last year, its first in the Canadian market.

**National Australia Bank Ltd.** said it would expand operations in Tokyo and Hong Kong to full branch representation. The bank said it was invited by authorities in both places to submit applications.

**Pan American World Airways** and representatives of striking transport workers were meeting Monday after four days of talks produced no significant progress toward ending the walkout, which began Feb. 28. Pan Am says it is operating about 275 of its 400 daily flights.

**Phillips Petroleum Co.** said Monday that around 133 million shares of stock were tendered back to the company in response to its offer to buy back 72.58 million shares. Phillips had offered to exchange the shares for securities valued at \$62 a share in response to a hostile takeover attempt by a New York financier, Carl Icahn, who then agreed to drop his bid. Because the offer was oversubscribed, Phillips said it would accept approximately 54 percent of the shares tendered by its shareholders, and return the rest.

**Shamrock Holdings Inc.** said it formed a limited partnership, Shamrock Capital LP, a financing group, to effect its proposed acquisition of Central Soya Co. General partner is Shamrock Ventures Inc., a subsidiary of Shamrock Holdings. The limited partners are subsidiaries of Transcontinental Services Group NV and J. Rothschild Holdings P.L.C.

**Sheraton Corp.** signed a 10-year contract to manage the 1,007-room Great Wall Hotel in Beijing, which was opened in December 1983 by joint owners China International Travel Service and E-S Pacific Development & Construction Co.



The electronics world has changed. Ask the silicon valleys of Kyoto, Surrey, California. Deep in the mainframe of a remote communication centre, a vital system is out. The replacement program is half a world away.

How small the electronics world has become, there are times when signals are in the wrong place at the wrong time. And missing parts in far away places can still mean delays, shutdowns and massive losses.

In developing the Total Express Network to meet the needs of global business, DHL changed all that.

The fact is, no other company has our experience in delivering vital documents and parcels to businesses worldwide.

DHL provides such a fast and accurate service that even the electronics industry relies on us.

And you know, wherever they have time.

**THE TOTAL EXPRESS NETWORK**  
DOCUMENTS, PACKAGES, CARGO, ELECTRONIC IMAGE TRANSFER. MORE EXPERIENCE, MORE OFFICES IN 146 COUNTRIES WORLDWIDE.



**NASDAQ National Market Prices**

**T**

\_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]**14¾% Guaranteed Notes Due 1987**

**Dated: March 19, 1985**

**For information contact:**

\_\_\_\_\_

Given that the Annual General Meeting

King's House, 36-37 King St.  
London EC2, ENGLAND.

*The Associated Press*

output in all industries combined with a 0.5-percent increase in September.













SPORTS

# Zurbriggen Wins Super Giant Slalom

## Swiss Still in Race for Overall Title

**The Associated Press**  
INVERMERE, British Columbia — Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland won Sunday's super giant slalom to keep alive his fading hopes of overtaking Luxembourg's Gerardelli for the overall world cup championship. Zurbriggen, who finished fourth Saturday's Molson downhill, maneuvered his way through 51 turns on Panorama Mountain's icy course in 1 minute, 47.10 seconds. Robert Erbacher of Italy finished distant second, in 1:48.37, with James Burgle of Switzerland third in 1:48.62. Zurbriggen's victory, in the first of two super giant slalom races in North America, gave him 12 points in the giant slalom standings and 233 in overall. Super giant slalom points on a declining scale from 25 for first, count for the giant slalom title.



Robert Erbacher of Italy concentrated on the course at Invermere, British Columbia, but finished a distant second.

# Flyers Show Islanders Short-Hand Skills

**Los Angeles Times Service**  
When 51-goal scorer Tim Kerr ran out with a knee injury March 11 in a game against Washington, Philadelphia Flyers thought they had lost a lot of their offense. The injury has turned out to be a blessing in disguise. In the absence of their scoring leader, the other players have stepped up the pace. With Murray Craven and Doug Rossman getting short-handed last Sunday at Philadelphia, the Flyers defeated the New York Islanders, 5-3. In other games, it was Winnipeg

5, Buffalo 3; Hartford 4, Pittsburgh 3; N.Y. Rangers 7, New Jersey 3; Chicago 6, Vancouver 4 and Los Angeles 5, Edmonton 4. In the NHL focus:

**NHL FOCUS**  
Kerr, the Flyers have gotten 27 goals, scored by 13 players. In the game in which Kerr was hurt, the Flyers were trying to catch the Patrick Division-leading Capitals. After he was hurt, the Flyers scored twice, won the game and, suddenly, they are six points in front of the Capitals.

# Upsets Strike NCAA Tournament As Michigan, Duke, VCU Tumble

**The Associated Press**

Villanova, behind a solid performance from Dwayne McClain, made second-ranked Michigan the first major upset victim in the NCAA basketball tournament Sunday.

The 59-55 victory over the Big Ten champion, which had a 26-3 record and was the No. 1 seed in the Southeast Regional, put Villanova into the regional semifinals. The Wildcats, the eighth seed in the region, held a 30-26 halftime lead, but Michigan scored the next nine points of the second half.

McClain, a senior forward, made three straight jumpers and Villanova had the lead for good. The Wildcats made 25 of their 31 free throws in the game, with McClain good on all four of his and eight of 12 shooting from the floor. He scored 20 points.

When he's shooting well and has the rhythm going, he can shoot with anybody," said Reggie Miller, Villanova's coach. Villanova's six straight NCAA tournament berths. "I think their experience (in the tournament) helped," said Michigan coach, Bill Frieder, whose team was led by center Roy Tarpley's 14 points. "Veteran clubs are the ones that survive."

Villanova next plays Maryland, which beat Navy, 64-59. In other games, Illinois beat Georgia, 74-58, and Georgia Tech defeated Syracuse, 70-53, in the East Regional. Villanova's six straight NCAA tournament berths. Villanova's six straight NCAA tournament berths.



Center Roy Tarpley got two points easily, but his Michigan team lost, 59-55, to Villanova in the Southeast Regional.

reserve Tom Jones. The Terrapins took the lead for good, at 58-57, on a basket by Len Bias. He led his team with 20 points.

Maryland Coach Lefty Driesell ordered a four-corner offense with 4:33 to play. That ran the clock down until Adkins was fouled with 40 seconds left and he made both free throws for a 60-57 lead. Gatlin added two more free throws eight seconds later.

Illinois used a 16-0 spurt in the first half to take control of Georgia. Doug Alteneberger scored the first and last baskets of the rally as the Fighting Illini took a 32-15 lead.

"We have been working on the fast break the last couple of months," Alteneberger said. "I don't think Georgia thought we could get up and down the court like we did."

Georgia Tech used its inside strength — Yvon Joseph and John Salley getting 30 points and 14 rebounds — to beat Syracuse, racing away from a 28-27 halftime lead with the first six points of the second half. Andre Turner's 17-foot jumper with six seconds left in overtime gave Memphis State its victory.

Turner, who got 23 points, had a chance to win the game in regulation. But his 30-foot jumper bounced off the back rim as the buzzer sounded. Memphis State's all-American, Keith Lee, had tied the score at 60 when he made one of two free throws with 20 seconds left. But Lee fouled out 50 seconds into the overtime.

Anthony Gordon, who had 14 points and 15 rebounds, gave Alabama-Birmingham a 66-65 lead with 39 seconds left.

Roger McCready scored 20 points and Michael Adams 19 as Boston College beat Duke after trailing by 11 in the first half. The Eagles finally took the lead for good, at 59-57, with 10:53 to go.

Duke's Johnny Dawkins missed two of three free throws in the final 29 seconds and Tyrone Scott's free throw with 13 seconds to play gave Boston College a 74-71 lead.

"I thought maybe we had concluded a good season when they had an 11-point lead," said Boston College's coach, Coach Williams.

Bobby Lee Jr.'s 19 points and 13 rebounds helped Alabama upset second-seeded Virginia Commonwealth in the West.

The Crimson Tide, which had won nine of its last 10, held Virginia Commonwealth without a field goal the last 9:10 of the first half.

North Carolina State won down Texas-El Paso in the second half. Lorenzo Charles scored 20 of his 30 points and Spud Webb 22 of his 29 that period.



# That Old Spark Has Returned to Tigers' Manager Anderson

**By Thomas Boswell**  
*Washington Post Service*

LAKELAND, Florida — "If Pete Rose can catch Ty Cobb in his, then I can pass John McGraw in mine. If my health holds up, I'll get him about the year 2007," Sparky Anderson, manager of the Detroit Tigers, was speaking.

Most folks sneak up on a goal. Not Rose. Not Anderson. Ten years ago, Rose told the world that Ty Cobb's ghost better stop resting so easy because 4,193 looked like a nice round number to him; now, Rose probably is going to break Cobb's major-league record for hits. Sparky, as ever, Rose has said, "I figure I'll break the record Aug. 26."

Now, we can circle 2000 A.D. on our calendars. "I've got 1,342 (victories) now," McGraw had 2,840," said Anderson, smoking a pipe worthy of Sherlock Holmes. "I'm 51. I have the lowest blood pressure on the team. The doctors say I have a perfect heart. I don't drink. I know how to get mad."

"I'm about 70 percent deaf in my right ear," he added, "but, otherwise, they say I ought to last a while."

"I'll get him." You might say that Anderson, caught up in the bliss of being the first manager to win a World Series in both leagues, has overlooked something. Or, someone.

The Encyclopedia of Baseball says Cornelius McGillicuddy, Connie Mack to us, had 3,776 victories in 53 seasons. So, you might think, if Anderson leaves his body to science and the Tigers prop him in the dugout and say, "Of Sparky sure has gotten quiet the last few years," he might have a shot at Mack's record.

Fear not, Anderson has this one finessed, to his satisfaction: "I don't really think Mack was a manager a lot of those years." The record committee won't buy that one, but it probably is true: Mack wasn't calling every hit-and-run play in 1950 when he was 88 years old.

Everybody knows there's enough hot air in Sparky Anderson to stop an ice age in its tracks. Once Anderson makes up his mind, he never changes it. Unless somebody new enters the room.

Despite the cheerful waywardness of Anderson's monologues, there is a new Sparky on display this spring. Can this be the same man who, last October, looked haggard and ill in his moment of greatness? When Anderson, whose father had died just months before, said he would retire after 1986, there were no jokes.

"What has happened?" "I felt that when I was fired in Cincinnati (in 1978), it took all those accomplishments (four pennants) away from me," he said. "All I heard was how I had inherited a team of superstars and was just a 'push-button manager.'"

"Now, I have (the accomplishments) back. Was I bitter? Yeah. Well, I just say I didn't get bitter. I got better."

"By the end of last year, I was tired, totally wore

out. That's why my wife and I had long talks all winter. We're all confused about what we want to do (in life)."

"I put everything on my own back, even though it didn't have to be there. Losing, or the thought of losing, will never affect me like that again. I'll be laid-back now forever. Just watch. I'll never burn out. I don't have to prove anything any more. They can say, 'He managed bad in '85.' But nobody can ever again say that I can't manage."

"I didn't know what an obsession it had become with me until a couple of weeks ago when I got down here. It lingered in me for three months in winter. I went to every banquet and I didn't have time to sit down and let it go."

"I'll never do that again, either. You burn out when you forget the big picture, take yourself too seriously. The game goes on without anybody. Babe Ruth's in a graveyard in Baltimore and we're still playin' today, aren't we?"

## SCOREBOARD

### Hockey

#### NHL Standings

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	44	19	7	185	228
Los Angeles	40	21	9	185	214
San Jose	39	22	8	179	217
Edmonton	38	23	7	164	202
Calgary	37	24	6	154	201
Winnipeg	36	25	5	143	190
St. Louis	35	26	4	138	184
Chicago	34	27	3	131	178
Minnesota	33	28	2	124	171
Quebec	32	29	1	117	164
Montreal	31	30	0	110	157

### Basketball

#### NBA Standings

W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	34	.577	0
San Antonio	33	.547	1
Phoenix	32	.533	2
Golden State	31	.517	3
Portland	30	.500	4
Utah	29	.483	5
San Diego	28	.467	6
Seattle	27	.450	7
Denver	26	.433	8
Memphis	25	.417	9
San Jose	24	.400	10

### World Cup Skiing

#### Men's Super Giant Slalom

Rank	Name	Time
1	Pirmin Zurbriggen (SUI)	1:47.10
2	Robert Erbacher (ITA)	1:48.37
3	James Burgle (SUI)	1:48.62
4	Marcus Wenzel (GER)	1:49.00
5	Hubert Strolz (AUT)	1:49.05
6	Janez Vrhovsek (SLO)	1:49.16
7	Marc Girardelli (LUX)	1:49.37
8	Frank Piccard (FRA)	1:49.48
9	Rak Pohorilec (YUG)	1:49.54
10	Michael Eder (AUT)	1:50.05
11	Ernst Hasenauer (AUT)	1:50.19
12	Peter Rott (GER)	1:50.44
13	Thomas Stangassinger (AUT)	1:50.75
14	Richard Frommelt (ITA)	1:50.92
15	Oswald Tschögl (AUT)	1:51.00
16	Hans Enn (AUT)	1:51.05
17	Gerhard Luder (AUT)	1:51.05
18	Peter Haeuber (SLO)	1:51.08
19	Martin Hasel (SLO)	1:51.08
20	Franz Heine (SLO)	1:51.08

### College Top-20 Results

#### Men's Basketball

Rank	Team	Score
1	Georgia Tech	70-63
2	Michigan	70-53
3	Illinois	74-58
4	Georgia	74-58
5	Georgia Tech	70-53
6	Michigan	70-53
7	Illinois	74-58
8	Georgia	74-58
9	Georgia Tech	70-53
10	Michigan	70-53
11	Illinois	74-58
12	Georgia	74-58
13	Georgia Tech	70-53
14	Michigan	70-53
15	Illinois	74-58
16	Georgia	74-58
17	Georgia Tech	70-53
18	Michigan	70-53
19	Illinois	74-58
20	Georgia	74-58



Ralph Sampson of the Celtics appeared to be surprised that the Celtics' shorter Kevin McHale had blocked his shot.

# Celtics Topple Rockets, Bird Scoring 48 Points

**Los Angeles Times Service**

Just about the most difficult feat in professional sports these days is to repeat as champion. In the 1980s, in major professional team sports, it has been done only in hockey.

There hasn't been a repeat in baseball since 1978. No team has won back-to-back victories in the Super Bowl since 1979. The last time it happened in the National Basketball Association, in 1969, the Boston Celtics repeated with a player-coach named Bill Russell.

It is the goal of Larry Bird and the present-day Celtics to become the first to do it since Russell's.

On Tuesday, the Celtics pulled away to a 100-91 lead.

Parish, who finished with 38 points, got Olajuwon in foul trouble in the third period and the rookie was ineffective the rest of the way.

It was the Celtics' fifth straight victory and the fourth straight amazing game for Bird. The 6-foot-9 (2.6-meters) forward began the streak with a club-record 60 points last Tuesday. In the four games, he scored 174 points, averaging 43.5 per game.

"We expect Bird to play well," said his coach, K.C. Jones. "But he is doing more than we have a right to expect. He's not only shooting well, he's diving for loose balls and sneaking around stealing balls on defense. His offense is the second best part of his game."

In other games, it was New Jersey 129, Indiana 105; Kansas City 107, Utah 101; Chicago 119, Milwaukee 117; Golden State 109, L.A. Clippers 100; Portland 114, Atlanta 101, and Seattle 106, Detroit 98.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

### Ballesteros Given a Victory in Golf

**NEW ORLEANS (AP)** — Severiano Ballesteros got three birdies on the back nine, then survived a bogey on the 18th hole Sunday to win the USF&G Golf Classic when John Mahaffey double-bogeyed the hole. Ballesteros began the round trailing by two shots. The Spaniard's bogey on 18 tied him with Mahaffey at 11 under par, with Mahaffey still having two holes to play.

But Mahaffey, on the 18th, knocked his first shot into tree roots on the right side of the fairway, put his second shot into the trees on the left, chipped back onto the fairway, then two-putted from about eight feet after a second chip shot to the green. That dropped him into a tie with Peter Jacobsen.

Rain early Saturday morning had washed out the third round, making the tournament a 54-hole event. Tony Sills and Brett Upder had shared the lead going into Sunday's round, a stroke ahead of Mahaffey, but Sills shot 73 and Upder 75.

### Navratilova Beats Evert in Dallas

**DALLAS (AP)** — Martina Navratilova put pressure on Chris Evert Lloyd's serve Sunday and won a Virginia Slims tennis championship, 6-3, 6-4. In their third meeting this year, Navratilova broke Evert's serve twice in each set.

Evert said "the quality of the match was very high, comparable to any that we've played the past two years. It was about the best I've played against her except for the time I beat her (at Key Biscayne, Florida, in January)."

### Jarryd Upsets Wilander in Brussels

**BRUSSELS (AP)** — Anders Jarryd upset Mats Wilander, 6-4, 3-6, 7-5, in a match between Sweden's top tennis players and won the Belgian Indoor tournament.

Wilander said Jarryd had played "his best match" yet against him. The Davis Cup partners have met five times in Grand Prix events, with Wilander winning three times.

### McLain Ordered Held Without Bond

**TAMPA, Florida (AP)** — Denny McLain, the former baseball star convicted of racketeering, doesn't deserve to remain free until sentencing, said U.S. District Court Judge Elizabeth Kovachovich, ruling Sunday that McLain is a potential threat to the community.

Judge Kovachovich agreed with prosecutors that McLain is a bad risk and denied a request by defense attorneys to set the former Detroit Tigers pitcher free on bond until his sentencing April 19. McLain, 41, has been free on \$200,000 bond since his indictment in March 1984.

Co-defendant Seymour Sher also was ordered held without bond while another co-defendant, Frank Corbitt, is in a federal prison in Atlanta on a separate conviction. Each faces a maximum 60 years in prison and fines of \$60,000, having been convicted of racketeering, conspiracy and extortion.

### Another Richards Is Vaulting to Fame

**PRINCETON, New Jersey (AP)** — Brandon Richards, son of the only two-time Olympic pole vault gold medalist, set a national scholastic indoor mark Sunday when he vaulted 17 feet, 6 inches (532 centimeters) during competition at a track and field meet at Princeton University.

Richards, of Santa Barbara, California, broke his own mark of 17 feet, 5 inches, then watched as his father, Bob, cleared 12 feet in an exhibition for athletes over 40.

### Mays, Mantle Can Rejoin Baseball

**NEW YORK (AP)** — Willie Mays and Mickey Mantle, two Hall of Famers banned from baseball because of jobs with gambling casinos, are being reinstated by the sport's new commissioner, Peter Ueberroth.

### Transition

#### Baseball

##### American League

VAUKEE-Sent Juan Nieves, pitcher, minor-league contract for reassignment.

##### National League

YORK-Sent Jeff Blum, pitcher, to Rich Pietsch, pitcher, Ed Hart, pitcher, to minor-league contract.

#### College

##### Western State-Named Don

H. CARROLL-Extended the contract to coach football, coach, through 1987.

##### Baseball

##### American League

VAUKEE-Sent Juan Nieves, pitcher, minor-league contract for reassignment.

##### National League

YORK-Sent Jeff Blum, pitcher, to Rich Pietsch, pitcher, Ed Hart, pitcher, to minor-league contract.

#### College

##### Western State-Named Don

H. CARROLL-Extended the contract to coach football, coach, through 1987.

##### Baseball

##### American League

VAUKEE-Sent Juan Nieves, pitcher, minor-league contract for reassignment.

##### National League

YORK-Sent Jeff Blum, pitcher, to Rich Pietsch, pitcher, Ed Hart, pitcher, to minor-league contract.

#### College

##### Western State-Named Don

H. CARROLL-Extended the contract to coach football, coach, through 1987.

##### Baseball

##### American League

VAUKEE-Sent Juan Nieves, pitcher, minor-league contract for reassignment.

##### National League

YORK-Sent Jeff Blum, pitcher, to Rich Pietsch, pitcher, Ed Hart, pitcher, to minor-league contract.

#### College

H. CARROLL-Extended the contract to coach football, coach, through 1987.



